



OldSmokeys Newsletter

Newsletter of the Pacific Northwest Forest Service Retirees – Spring 2012

President's Message—John Berry

It has been an honor and a pleasure to serve as your President this year. It has been a pleasure because of your outstanding Board of Directors, including our newest board members Secretary **Deb Warren** and Treasurer **Bill Funk**. And we just won't let **Bev Pratt** leave; she is our new Community Outreach board member.

The year does end on an unsettling note. Our Past President **Bill Shenk** is fighting serious illness. Bill has been a great leader and mentor and, most of all, friend. We all miss him at board meetings.

Our annual Spring Banquet is coming up on May 20. Regional Forester and OldSmokey **Kent Connaughton** has agreed to be our keynote speaker. We will be installing **Mike Ash** as President and welcoming **Linda Goodman** as President-elect. So, mark your calendars now and make your reservations. Please see page 4.

Our monthly luncheon in May will not be held on our normal date or at our normal place. We have, instead, moved the May lunch to June 7 at the Mt. Hood Cultural Center and Museum in Government Camp. Again, mark your calendars and see the article about this special day on page 6.

Another date to note is our Summer Picnic in the Woods to be held on August 10 at Wildwood Recreation Area. Please see page 5.

As I look back at my presidential year, I am very proud of several of our accomplishments. First, we established an Emergency Relief Fund which is well funded and which—"knock on wood"—we did not have to use this year. Second, we were able to fund grants to the Friends of Fish Lake for the Fish Lake Historic Area project, to the Siskiyou Smokejumper Base Museum, and to the Hopkins Demonstration Forest. And third, we had a very successful financial review that reaffirmed that our organization is in good stewardship.

I thank you all for your trust and support of my presidency, and I look forward to working with Mike Ash this coming year.

John Berry

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Visit the Pacific Northwest Forest Service Association website at: www.oldsmokeys.org

Sign Up Now for the Spring Banquet on May 20!

Forum

U.S. Forest Service Can Learn from Others about Restoration and Transformation

On October 12, 2004, then-U.S. Forest Service Chief Dale Bosworth remarked to the National Leadership Team that he envisioned “a day when the Forest Service has truly returned to its roots.”

Implicit in that remark, I suggested to Chief Bosworth by e-mail way back then, was that he worked as I did for the Forest Service that was and should be, and that he believed as I did that the truly functional Forest Service of the future must be founded on the traditions and values of the past adapted for and applied to the future.

That day, as many have observed in this and other publications, has not yet come. Indeed, today’s Forest Service is even more dysfunctional than when Chief Bosworth shared his vision. Morale is low, good people count the days until they can retire, others bail early. Those who remain—and the mission—suffer. The Forest Service must be restored and transformed to achieve that vision. Sound familiar?

Our beleaguered Forest Service is not the only organization ever to have reached such an impasse. Others, when facing uncertain futures, have responded to save themselves and their missions, and have done so not only in their own interests but—more importantly—in the national interest. It’s way past time for the Forest Service to act decisively and purposefully to save itself and the National Forest System for the citizen-owners of the national forests and grasslands.

I read as voraciously as time permits. I especially like stories of people who get things done. Recently, while reading General Colin Powell’s 1995 autobiography, *My American Journey*, I learned of Lieutenant General William E. DePuy, in 1971 assistant vice chief of staff of the U.S. Army when then-Lieutenant Colonel Powell went to work for him. The war in Vietnam was winding down badly and the Army was on the rocks. The results of an Army War College survey of 450 lieutenant colonels (most had served in Vietnam) “blasted the Army for not facing its failures. The most devastating attack was on the integrity of the senior leadership” and “the whole façade of illusion and delusion. Their leaders had let them down.... The Army had created its own mess, and the report made no bones about who was ultimately responsible: ‘Change, therefore, must be instituted from the top of the Army.’” The survey “leaked out and raised a ruckus” and had to be acted on. General DePuy, who “stood in the front rank of [the] reformers, ...assigned himself no less a task than remaking, or at least rethinking, the role and structure of the entire U.S. Army. To do so, he had gathered around him the sharpest lieutenant colonels he could find, and had set them up as his personal brain trust.” Those lieutenant colonels came up with a plan to meet that challenge.

There is, in General Powell’s story, precedent for the institutional introspection essential to the real restoration and transfor-

mation so sorely needed by the Forest Service. But the Forest Service has yet to produce a General DePuy to initiate—even if a few or many perceive the need for—such a process. Others, the equivalents of his lieutenant colonel “brain trust”—some are retired Forest Service “generals” and “colonels” who perceive the need for change that “must be instituted from the top”—have. They have assumed “no less a task than remaking, or at least rethinking, the role and structure of the entire” U.S. Forest Service.

One, Forest Service Chief Emeritus **Jack Ward Thomas** (an OldSmokey, by the way), writing in the Fall and Winter 2011 issues of *Fair Chase* magazine published by the Boone and Crockett Club (see page 9), has written the much-needed prescription that, ideally, “would be the certain trumpet to guide the management of the national forests and the Forest Service.” This “general’s” prescription must be read, understood, and heeded by those with the power to advance it.

Another small group (mostly OldSmokeys, by the way) has written a corollary prescription that focuses on a structural and cultural transformation of the Forest Service and evolution of the leaders and managers needed to answer Chief Thomas’ “certain trumpet.” A white paper they have produced points the way. This paper has been wending its way toward those with the power to implement it. The way comprises:

- **Structural Transformation** to a leadership and management hierarchy focused on implementing National Forest System management law, plans, policy, and practice *on the ground*. Field units would be relieved of much of the staff work burden that currently precludes much effective field work—presence, protection, and project implementation—on ranger districts of appropriate size serving identifiable communities and coherent geographical areas.
- **Cultural Transformation** defined as *reviving and instilling traditional Forest Service core values as the basis for restoration and rejuvenation of the Forest Service as a corps of capable and competent “forest rangers”* in coordination with the current “CT” mix of social programs and projects. This would produce a corps of forest officers who pride themselves as “members” of a valued public service and not as “employees” of just another government agency.
- A national **U.S. Forest Service Academy** that would serve as the intellectual and cultural wellspring of the Forest Service and the institutional home of the necessary creativity and resourcefulness a restored and transformed Forest Service requires for success at a well-defined mission implemented by a well-structured agency working under severe fiscal constraints.

That white paper, “An Agency to Match the Mountains,” holds in its subtitle that “A U.S. Forest Service for the Twenty-first Century Requires Strategic Development of Leadership and Management Professionals True to Traditional Values and Responsive to Future Challenges.”

The retiree brain trust hopes leadership gets and acts on the messages in that white paper while there is still time.

—Les Joslin

President Obama's "Veterans Job Corps" Proposal Deserves OldSmokeys' Support

OldSmokeys, regardless of political persuasion, should support President Barack Obama's call in his February 2, 2012, State of the Union message for a new program to put armed forces veterans back to work modeled after the Depression-era Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and do what we can to help this effort get off on the right foot. After all, some of our older colleagues are CCC alumnae, many of us are sons or daughters of CCC alumnae, many of us have served in the armed forces, and certainly all of us value those who work well as a team in the field. Most importantly, the nation would benefit immensely by investing in the futures of those who have served it.

In addition to helping communities "hire more veterans as cops and firefighters," the President, according to the February 3, 2012, *NJCA Flash* published by the National Job Corps Association, "is planning to spend \$1 billion [to] put an estimated 20,000 veterans to work rebuilding trails, roads, and levees on public lands or restoring habitat and eradicating invasive species. The Department of the Interior would oversee the program." The *NJCA Flash* went on to observe: "While veterans' programs typically gain bipartisan support, Republicans in Congress would likely only support this new spending program by cutting \$1 billion elsewhere."

Intelligent support of this initiative would encourage Congress to act constructively to authorize and enable federal natural resource management agencies to evolve a program that would maximize benefits for both the nation's national forests, parks, wildlife refuges, and other public lands, and the enrolled armed forces veterans in terms of healthy and productive interim employment that helps them return to civilian society, recover from adverse effects of war, secure education and employment, and otherwise realize their potential.

However veterans might serve in such a program—say, as members of 20-person crews trained and deployed for both firefighting and project assignments, or in individual assignments for which they are qualified—they deserve leaders who understand them and the jobs they are to accomplish and who will work with them to achieve both project and personal success. In other words, they deserve leaders they can respect and who respect them.

Implementing the President's proposed program has to be properly funded and well thought out. And properly named—say "Veteran's Conservation Corps"—to prevent confusion with the Job Corps.

—Les Joslin

About Funding...

Both efforts described above would require funding in an era of serious fiscal constraints. Both seem to offer creative opportunities for reallocations of resources that could result in a more efficient and effective Forest Service...a topic for another time.

**"I may disapprove of what you say,
but I will defend to the death your right to say it."**

—Attributed to Voltaire

OldSmokeys News

OldSmokeys Mike Ash and Linda Goodman to Take Office at May 20 PNWFSA Spring Banquet

OldSmokey **Mike Ash** will take over from OldSmokey **John Berry** as President, Pacific Northwest Forest Service Association (PNWFSA), at the May 20, 2012, Spring Banquet at the Charbonneau Country Club in Wilsonville, Oregon.

And OldSmokey **Linda Goodman** will, in turn, relieve Mike of his President-elect responsibilities.

Welcoming these two to their new offices, and thanking President John for his presidency, are just two of many reasons for OldSmokeys to attend this spring's annual banquet.

Complete information about and reservation form for the Spring Banquet are on page 4 of this newsletter.

OldSmokeys Still Seek Database Manager

There's still no incumbent in sight for the Pacific Northwest Forest Service Association (PNWFSA) Database Manager position. OldSmokey **Vern Clapp**, who filled this position for a number of years, has stepped up again as interim Database Manager along with his job as E-mail Editor. He is ready for a replacement.

"We need somebody to work closely with Vern, and eventually take over the job," said PNWFSA President **John Berry** who will turn over his office to OldSmokey **Mike Ash** at the May 20 banquet.

Database Manager is a critical PNWFSA position. The incumbent keeps track of data on all 900-plus OldSmokeys and keeps it current for many uses including the annual membership directory and the quarterly newsletter mailing lists, and also keeps track of member dues status. The incumbent works closely with other members of the PNWFSA Board of Directors including the secretary in developing this data, and the archivist, e-mail editor, and newsletter editor and printer in specific applications of this data.

"The PNWFSA simply cannot function without a properly-running and well-maintained database," President John emphasized. "Interested members should talk with Vern about computer requirements, database software skills needed, time requirements, and other details of the job."

OldSmokeys and U.S. Forest Service Lose Two-time Regional Forester Ted Schlapfer at Age 90

OldSmokey **Ted Schlapfer**, whose 30-year U.S. Forest Service career included serving as regional forester for the Southern Region and the Pacific Northwest Region, died March 7, 2012, in Bend, Oregon, at age 90.

Ted, and other OldSmokeys who have died since the Winter 2012 *OldSmokeys Newsletter* was published, are remembered in the *Memories* section on pages 21 and 22.



Reserve Now for May 20 OldSmokeys Spring Banquet at Charbonneau Country Club

Just about a month from now OldSmokeys will converge on the beautiful Charbonneau Country Club in Wilsonville, Oregon, for the Pacific Northwest Forest Service Association annual Spring Banquet!

The banquet will be held on Sunday, May 20, 2012, from 1:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Reserve your places or place **now** at the first of the two big OldSmokeys gatherings of the year to visit with friends, see our new President **Mike Ash** and new President-elect **Linda Goodman** installed in office, meet and hear Regional Forester and OldSmokey **Kent Connaughton** share his views, enjoy an excellent meal, and maybe even win the super raffle prize or one of the super door prizes at the 2012 Pacific Northwest Forest Service Association Spring Banquet.

Doors and the **no-host bar** will be open at 1:00 p.m. and social hours with **appetizer table** under way by 2:00 p.m.

The buffet-style **dinner** will be served at 4:00 p.m. You'll enjoy a menu of prime rib and salmon, spinach salad, new spuds, wild rice, fresh fruit, rolls, fresh relish and veggies, coffee, tea, cheese cake or chocolate mousse. The price for this feast will be **\$25.00 per person**, gratuities included. As usual, our old friend Dave Dalton will cater, so you can be certain of fine dining again this year.

The fun will also include a raffle of one of **Mike Ash's** beautiful wooden bowls and door prizes. Door prize donations may be given to **Mary Moyer** either on the day of the banquet or before if you cannot attend. The success of the door prizes depends on donation of door prizes. The more prizes, the more fun! Please contact Mary by e-mail at <EEMoyer@webtv.net> or telephone her at 503-254-7302 or write to her at 11525 NE Multnomah, Portland, Oregon 97220 about your door prize donation.

To get to the Charbonneau Country Club from Portland or other points north, exit I-5 at Exit 282B (Charbonneau District) just after crossing the Willamette River bridge. Turn left (east) at the first stop sign onto NE Miley Road, and go .4 mile to French Prairie Road. Then turn left on French Prairie Road and go .7 mile to Charbonneau Drive. Turn right onto Charbonneau Drive and proceed to the Charbonneau Country Club, Building 3200. From Salem or points south, use Exit 282 (Canby) just north of the rest stop. Turn right (east) onto NW Miley Road, and go .3 mile to French Prairie Road. Turn left on French Prairie Road and go .7 mile to Charbonneau Drive. Turn right onto Charbonneau Drive and proceed to the Charbonneau Country Club, Building 3200.

Send in this reservation form (or a copy of it) to make your reservations not later than May 10, 2012!

Pacific Northwest Forest Service Association
SPRING BANQUET—MAY 20, 2012
Charbonneau Country Club, Wilsonville, Oregon

RESERVATION FORM

Socializing starts at 1:00 p.m.—Dinner served at 4:00 p.m.

*Mail this reservation form and a check for \$25.00 per person (payable to PNWFSA) to:
PNWFSA, P.O. Box 5583, Portland, Oregon 97228-5583*

Please reserve _____ dinners at **\$25.00** each for (names exactly as they will appear on name tags):

My check for \$_____ is enclosed. Please print your name here: _____

Send your reservation form in to be received no later than May 10, 2012



OldSmokeys Summer Picnic in the Woods for 2012 is Set for Friday, August 10

OldSmokeys will gather for their annual Summer Picnic in the Woods late in the morning on Friday, August 10, 2012, at the BLM Wildwood Recreation Area on U.S. Highway 26 between Brightwood and Zigzag, Oregon.

So, just like always, use the form below to sign up now to be sure you don't miss it!

Socializing will begin—officially, at least—at 11:00 a.m., and barbeque buffet service will begin at 12:30 p.m. As always, you'll enjoy a good lunch catered by Dave Dalton along with great OldSmokey companionship. You may well see folks you haven't seen in many years, and you should meet many new members.

The menu is fresh barbeque Oregon chicken, hot carved beef, baked beans, fresh green salad, fresh fruits, biscuits and corn bread, coffee, iced tea, lemonade, soft drinks, beer, wine—all topped off by an ice cream sundae!

So, mark your calendars and make your plans and reservations soon! Use the form below to reserve your picnic place or places by July 31, 2012. The cost is still just **\$25.00** a plate.

Wildwood, as most OldSmokeys know well, is about 40 miles east of Portland on U.S. Highway 26 between Brightwood and Zigzag. Watch for the BLM Wildwood Recreation Area sign on the south side of the highway, and follow the signs to the area reserved for the picnic.

Carpooling will save on gasoline, parking fees, and limited parking space.

There's a \$5.00 per vehicle fee that helps BLM maintain this area as the special place it is. The America the Beautiful-National Parks and Federal Recreation Lands Pass (the \$10.00 lifetime senior version, for which most OldSmokeys qualify, or the regular annual version), the free lifetime version for citizens with permanent disabilities, the free annual volunteer pass, or other valid existing federal passes such as the Golden Eagle, Golden Age, and Golden Access passports will do the parking fee trick. If you use one of these, please either display your pass or write your pass number on the payment envelope and place it on the dashboard of your car.

If you have any questions, call Picnic Chair **Rick Larson** at 541-386-5175 or e-mail Rick at <rlarson@gorge.net>.

Send in this reservation form (or a copy of it) now! Reservations are due not later than July 31!

Pacific Northwest Forest Service Association
SUMMER PICNIC—AUGUST 10, 2012
BLM Wildwood Picnic Area

RESERVATION FORM

Socializing at 11:00—Lunch at 12:30

*Mail this reservation form and a check for \$25.00 per person (payable to PNWFSA) to:
PNWFSA, P.O. Box 5583, Portland, Oregon 97228-5583*

Please reserve _____ picnic lunches at \$25.00 each for (names exactly as they will appear on name tags):

My check for \$ _____ is enclosed. Please print your name here: _____

Please send your reservation form in to be received no later than July 31, 2012!

U.S. Forest Service Reunion 2012

OldSmokeys are Registering Now for September 17-21 “Rendezvous in the Rockies” in Vail, Colorado

OldSmokeys and other U.S. Forest Service retirees from all over the nation are taking advantage of early bird registration for Forest Service Reunion 2012, available through June 15, and reserving rooms at the Vail Mountain Resort and Spa at Lionshead Square for this great September 17-21, 2012, event in beautiful Vail, Colorado.

Reunion registration and room reservations may be conveniently done through the Forest Service Reunion 2012 website at <<http://fsreunion2012.com>>. All the other “Rendezvous in the Rockies” details are provided on that website, too, so check it out pronto!

Early Bird Reunion Registration is Now Open!

The cost of early-bird registration, available through June 15, is \$175 for retirees and \$135 for companions.

Registration is being managed in partnership with the Society of American Foresters (SAF). You may register in one of two ways:

- fill out the registration form online and pay with a credit card, or
- fill out the registration form online, print it, and mail it with your payment to the SAF.

Securely register at the **registration page** on the Reunion 2012 website. After June 15, the price goes up.

Don’t Forget to Book Your Room!

The cost of rooms will be \$109 plus tax per night for all rooms. Click on the **accommodations page** on the Reunion 2012 website to make your room reservations.

If you’re not an online person or would prefer to make your reservations by telephone, please use the following dedicated Group reservations phone numbers to access special block rates:

Reservations Toll Free: 1-800-266-9432

Reservations Local Phone: 1-506-474-2009

Please use the numbers above if calling. Do not call the hotel directly.

OldSmokey Bev Pratt Proposes PNWFS Bus Transportation to September 2012 Forest Service Reunion in Vail!

OldSmokey **Bev Pratt** is working on a van or bus—depending on how many people sign up—to take OldSmokeys from Portland to Vail for Forest Service Reunion 2012 and back.

Group travel with friends can be more fun than driving yourself and less hectic than Portland-Denver-Vail/Eagle airline connections and ground transport from Eagle to Vail.

If you are interested and would like to explore this idea with Bev, give her a call at 503-255-3265 or send her an e-mail at <prattpratt@aol.com>.

No May 25 Board Meeting & Luncheon!

OldSmokeys Will Meet on June 7 in Government Camp as Guests of the Mt. Hood Cultural Center & Museum

OldSmokeys will not hold their monthly Board of Directors meeting and luncheon in Beaverton on Friday, May 25, 2012.

They’ll gather instead on June 7, 2012, at the Mt. Hood Cultural Center and Museum in Government Camp, Oregon, as guests of that fine center, for a 9:00 a.m. Board of Directors meeting followed by a heritage event that begins at 10:30 a.m. and ends at 5:30 p.m. Lunch and a special 2:30 p.m. guided tour of magnificent Timberline Lodge are included in the \$8.00 event fee payable at the door.

According to OldSmokey **Lloyd Musser**, curator of the Museum for the past decade or so, this gathering will give retirees not only a chance to visit the Museum and with each other, but to consider the needs of museums which tell the stories of the Forest Service in which they served and the National Forest System on which they served—and to contribute items they may have to this purpose. Lunch and a special 2:30 p.m. guided tour of Timberline Lodge are included in the \$8.00 event fee payable at the door.

With that in mind, OldSmokeys are encouraged to bring Forest Service items they have been “protecting” since retirement to the event and offer them for safe keeping by one of several museums—the National Museum of Forest Service History in Missoula, Montana; the Siskiyou Smokejumper Base Museum in Cave Junction, Oregon; and the High Desert Museum in Bend, Oregon; or the hosting institution in Government Camp—which would add them to their collections and use them to help tell the stories.

Lloyd emphasizes that museums appreciate items donated from those to whom they meant enough to rescue and preserve them and who, “rather than burdening his family with the task of disposing” of such items, “is proactively donating them” with complete documentation. It’s a lot cleaner than getting undocumented items second- or third-hand from other sources.

Given its focus, the Mt. Hood Museum and Cultural Center seeks donations of archival materials (letters, reports, diaries, brochures, maps, and photographs) and artifacts (especially a desk nameplate carved by legendary Zigzag Ranger District sign maker Larry Espinosa) for its Mt. Hood National Forest collection.

Other museums cast a wider net because they represent a larger area or even the whole nation. Still others seek to fill specific gaps in large collections. For example, OldSmokey **Dave Scott**, representing the museum in Missoula, acknowledges that museum has “collected many wonderful artifacts” but “can always use more” and lists items of particular interest. “We would especially like to find a Jacob’s Staff complete with the ball joint attached as well as the thimble that goes on the compass. The old green and white enamel trail signs are always great donations. Forestry related books are good, but no textbooks unless prior to 1950. Old diaries if the writer can be identified. Forest Service dishes are great; a large water pitcher

would be a real find. Camp gear with the words ‘U.S. Forest Service’ embossed. The best items are those clearly identified with the Forest Service.”

Representatives of the several institutions at the gathering will seek artifacts needed by their collections and assure appropriate attention to these items.

Lunch, served by the Hoodlands Women’s Club, includes soup, sandwich, beer, wine or coffee, and dessert.

OldSmokeys May Donate Fire-Related Items to Siskiyou Smokejumper Museum

Restoration of the historic Siskiyou Smokejumper Base as the Siskiyou Smokejumper Base Museum (SSBM) near Cave Junction, Oregon, featured in the Winter 2011 *OldSmokeys Newsletter*, is progressing well. “The administration building, mess hall, and parachute loft are under long-term leases,” reports Chuck Sheley, editor of *Smokejumper* magazine for the past dozen years. “Now you can help,” Chuck says, by contributing historical items that help tell the smokejumper story.”

“Any smokejumper or U.S. Forest Service-related items from the 1940s through the 1970s that might be hiding in your garage will help bring the base back to life. Don’t let your heirs throw away that valued elephant bag or letdown rope after you go ‘off the list.’”

“The SSBM is looking for radio gear from the 1950s, old sewing machines of the paraloft variety, elephant bags, oak crank telephones, old oak office chairs, and any firefighting and jumper-related equipment from the 1950s and 1960s,” Chuck explained.

Chuck asks anyone who has anything that would help the SSBM effort to contact him by telephone at 530-893-0436; by mail at 10 Judy Lane, Chico, California 95926, or by e-mail at <cnkgsheley@earthlink.net>.

The Siskiyou Smokejumper Base was a very small base in a very isolated part of big timber country at which only 400 smokejumpers rookied. But it has a big story to tell, and the SSBM aims to tell it.

CORRECTIONS

OldSmokey **Betty M. Robinson** of Pacific City, Oregon, who was remembered in the *Memories* section of the Fall 2011 *OldSmokeys Newsletter*, is still “alive and well” and the editor deeply regrets this error and apologizes for any distress or inconvenience this error may have caused Betty and her friends.

OldSmokey **Bob Devlin** noted that the PNWFSA Nominating Committee that nominated OldSmokey **Linda Goodman** to serve as PNWFSA President-elect, as announced in the Winter 2012 *OldSmokeys Newsletter*, included OldSmokey **Doug Porter** and OldSmokey **Bob Tokarczyk**. Bob, who chairs the committee, thanked Doug and Bob for their service on the committee. The editor regrets the omission.

OldSmokey **Vern Clapp** noted that the mailing label announcement on the Winter 2012 *OldSmokeys Newsletter* contained a misleading “08” date and should have read: “...if your label shows ‘12’ your dues are paid through December 31, 2012.”

The editor will redouble efforts to be accurate.

OldSmokeys Won’t Want to Miss the Annual Friends of Fish Lake Work Week Scheduled for June 11-15

The Friends of Fish Lake (FFL) have scheduled their annual work week at the Fish Lake Historic Area—the old Fish Lake Ranger Station and Remount Depot on the Willamette National Forest—for June 11 to June 15, 2012, according to OldSmokey **Mike Kerrick**, FFL President. Many members of the FFL are also OldSmokeys, definitely have a dog in this fight, and won’t want to miss it.

Major jobs set for this seventh annual work week include completing the information kiosk constructed last year, removing and replacing the siding on the south wall of the open storage building, and continuing restoration of the floors in the Hall House. Jim Denney, of course, will have his usual long list of other maintenance projects.

On the evening of Tuesday, June 12, the McKenzie River Ranger District will provide a potluck dinner before the FFL’s annual membership meeting.

Volunteers are urged to put in anything from a day to a week of work on the project. All who volunteer are covered under a sponsored volunteer services agreement with the U.S. Forest Service that covers them for work-related injuries. In addition to a limited number of bunks in the bunkhouse, available on a first-come basis, there is room for RVs and tents.

Thirty-one FFL volunteers put in 682 hours of super work during last June’s work week. More work parties during the summer and fall added another 948 hours of work, more than doubling the 2010 effort. But there’s always more to do to accomplish the Fish Lake Historic Area Master Plan approved last year, and June 11-15 is this year’s first big opportunity to do it.

OldSmokeys Who Are Willamette Retirees May Attend the July 20, 2012, Celebration of Willamette National Forest Centennial at Fish Lake Historic Area

An estimated 200 to 250 current and retired Willamette National Forest personnel are expected to attend the July 20, 2012, celebration of that national forest’s centennial at the Fish Lake Historic Area. This is a Forest Service event not open to the general public.

This event will give Willamette National Forest folks an opportunity to see the work done by the Friends of Fish Lake (FFL) pursuant to the Fish Lake Historic Area Master Plan for the Fish Lake Ranger Station and Remount Depot.

OldSmokeys who are Willamette National Forest retirees and would like more information, including how to register, may call 541-225-6300.

The Fish Lake Historic Area is on the west side of Oregon Highway 126, the McKenzie Highway, two miles north of Clear Lake and about a mile south of the junction with U.S. Highway 20.

OldSmokeys Are Signing Up to Staff High Desert Ranger Station for Fourth Consecutive Summer

Daily operation of the High Desert Ranger Station exhibit at the High Desert Ranger Station south of Bend, Oregon, is a job OldSmokeys—whose Pacific Northwest Forest Service Association (PNWFSA) has sponsored it since day one—have signed on for every summer since the restored one-room U.S. Forest Service district ranger’s office opened in 2009.

Last summer’s team of nine OldSmokeys and two non-OldSmokey volunteers did a great job of telling the U.S. Forest Service and National Forest System stories to 1,555 visitors to the world-class natural and cultural history museum in whose “front yard” the historic ranger station is located.

With a team that size, all enjoyed—and none felt over-worked by—the project. Plans call for a similar size volunteer team this summer.

Returning and new volunteers are already signing up for the Summer 2012 visitor season.

The volunteers work a five-hour day. The volunteer of the day opens the station at 11:00 a.m. and closes it at 4:00 p.m.

This summer’s volunteers will have a colorful new take-away information card to give to High Desert Ranger Station visitors. This card, which summarizes the station’s basic story, will supplement the visitors’ one-on-one interpretation experiences with staffing OldSmokeys and help them tell others about this unique High Desert Museum opportunity. In short, it helps spread the word!

OldSmokey **Les Joslin**, who coordinates the High Desert Ranger Station project, invites new volunteers to join last summer’s veterans to staff the station for 65 consecutive days from July 1 through September 3 this summer.

OldSmokeys who live in or spend part of the summer in Central Oregon are needed for this PNWFSA-High Desert Museum partnership, and are urged to contact Les by telephone at 541-330-0331, by e-mail at <lesjoslin@aol.com>, or even by snail mail at 2356 N.W. Great Place, Bend, Oregon 97701, for more information.

High Desert Ranger Station volunteers sign on as High Desert Museum volunteers, consent to a background check, and attend a Museum training session as well as receive first-day on-the-job training.

OldSmokeys who staff the High Desert Ranger Station wear green Forest Service “Retiree” polo shirts (available from the Western Heritage Company for about \$35 including shipping; the coordinator orders the shirts for the volunteers) with blue jeans, belt with Forest Service buckle of their choice, field boots, and—if they want a hat—any appropriate past or present Forest Service headgear (stiff-brim Stetson, western tan, retiree or PNWFSA ball cap, etc.) to identify them to visitors. Appropriate green Forest Service “Retiree” jackets are supplied for cool weather.

OldSmokeys are sought for this visitor season project because they know what they’re talking about and do so authoritatively and clearly. *They are the rangers!*

OldSmokeys to Accept Grant Applications for Projects Meeting PNWFSA Criteria

The Pacific Northwest Forest Service Association (PNWFSA) is again accepting applications for grants to help fund projects that further PNWFSA goals, and plans to award grants totaling about \$5,000 this year. Applications are due June 15, 2012.

PNWFSA’s status as an Internal Revenue Service Code 501 (c)(3) non-profit corporation requires use of funds earned for public service projects.

Grant policy

Grants are made to organizations that satisfy the donation policy adopted by the PNWFSA Board of Directors on February 27, 2009. This policy specifies “Grant or gift proposals will be judged on the following criteria:

- Does it further the OldSmokeys mission?
- Will the project/program have a lasting influence on national forest management, natural resource management, and help sell the public on the importance of these resources?
- Will it reach large numbers of people?
- Can OldSmokey funds be leveraged with other funds?
- Will a restoration or improvement project help sustain our Forest Service legacy?
- Will the PNWFSA receive visible and lasting credit for participation?
- Is it a project that ‘feels good’ to us and reminds us of our history and why we chose to throw in with the Outfit for our careers?”

Not all these questions may apply to every proposal, but running through this checklist should help us get the “most bang for our buck.”

Applications for grants, therefore, should reflect these policy specifications and criteria.

Grants last year

The OldSmokeys in 2011 awarded grants totaling \$6,100 to three projects: \$3,100 to the Friends of Fish Lake; \$2,000 to the Siskiyou Smokejumper Base Museum; and \$1,000 to Forests Forever, Inc.

OldSmokey Ball Cap Revenues Benefit PNWFSA Emergency Relief Fund

Your order for a Pacific Northwest Forest Service Association (PNWFSA) baseball cap like OldSmokey **Jack Smith** looks so good in here will benefit PNWFSA’s Emergency Relief Fund.

Contact OldSmokey **Bob Williams** at <rwwms35@comcast.net> to order one or more for \$10.00 each plus a small charge for postage.



OldSmokey Jack Ward Thomas Asked “Who Will Answer an Uncertain Trumpet” in Series on the Future of the U.S. Forest Service and National Forests

OldSmokey **Jack Ward Thomas**—Chief Emeritus, U.S. Forest Service; Professor Emeritus, College of Forestry and Natural Resources, University of Montana—addressed the hard questions about the future of the Forest Service and the National Forest System in a two-part series published in the Fall and Winter 2011 issues of *Fair Chase*, the quarterly magazine of the Boone and Crockett Club.

The series, “The Future of the National Forests: Who Will Answer an Uncertain Trumpet,” is based on a presentation given by Dr. Thomas at a conference sponsored by the University of Montana’s O’Connor Center for the Rocky Mountain West and an article co-authored by Chief Thomas and Alex Sienkiewicz in the *Public Land and Resources Law Review*.

“There are rare times in my life when I realize how important an article is. This was one of them!” wrote Howard P. Monsour, Editor-in-Chief, *Fair Chase*, of Chief Thomas’ article. “Thomas represents the pinnacle of one whose knowledge and experience with the Forest Service deserves our full attention when he speaks or writes on the subject. When you read this article, you will come to understand the tangled web that is strangulating the agency’s ability to manage our national forests. Importantly, Thomas provides suggestions for ‘cleaving’ the Gordian knot. This two-part series should inspire us...into action!”

“A group I am working with has come up with a similar situation report, but not nearly so eloquent,” OldSmokey **John Marker** has commented on Dr. Thomas’ series.

Editor’s Note: There’s not much to add to Editor Monsour’s and John’s assessment of this most significant series except that it should be required reading for all who would lead the U.S. Forest Service as well as those to whom they must answer. You may google ‘Fair Chase’ to find out how to order a copy.

OldSmokey Dennis Dietrich Refuted Former U.S. Prosecutor’s Timber Theft Guest Editorial in *The Register-Guard*

OldSmokey **Dennis Dietrich**, who for 21 years of his U.S. Forest Service career oversaw Deschutes National Forest timber sale administration before he retired in 2010, refuted former federal prosecutor Jeff Kent’s statement “The regulatory agencies of government have been co-opted by industry” in a January 1, 2012, guest editorial in *The Register Guard*. By the mid-1990s, Kent wrote, he was convinced by his experiences with timber theft cases “that Smokey was a tamed denizen of industry.” The Forest Service, in other words, was complicit in timber thefts.

“Based on my over 20 years overseeing the timber sale administration work on the Deschutes, and for a lesser time on

the Ochoco National Forest, I can unequivocally state that Mr. Kent’s statement ‘The regulatory agencies of government have been co-opted by industry’ is baseless, ludicrous and totally false,” Dennis wrote in a January 23, 2012, piece published in *OldSmokey E-Forum No. 164*. “Mr. Kent’s entire article seems precipitated by his frustration with the current political system in the United States, and due to his frustration he has exhumed all this decades-old news and resurfaced with all these allegations as if they apply to the present day. The Forest Service has made vast improvements on many fronts in both timber management and law enforcement.”

“It is really quite sad that a once otherwise brilliant and dedicated attorney and prosecutor has been somehow reduced to the illogical ramblings that he sent to the *Register-Guard*,” Dennis concluded. “All the OldSmokeys who read Mr. Kent’s incredulous writings [should] please remember that Mr. Kent is not the official historian of those times, nor of our performance as an agency after them. He remembers and sees things as he chooses to, looking through a very old, foggy and distorted lens of his own making.”

“Well said, Dennis,” OldSmokey **Ted Stubblefield** commented on January 27, 2012, in *OldSmokey E-Forum No. 170*. “He’s a couple decades out of touch. Wendall Jones and then Bob Devlin with [Jerry] Hofer...provided excellent leadership on these issues during that period.”

“I think your letter...is an excellent rebuttal to the Jeffrey Kent timber article,” wrote OldSmokey **Zane Smith** in the same forum.

“Your response was excellent and what I remembered even though I wasn’t in the middle of it like you were when you arrived,” OldSmokey **Linda Goodman** wrote to Dennis.

“Great piece, Dennis!” OldSmokey **Steve Mealey** wrote. “This reflects my experience in other regions and the integrity of the Forest Service I have always cherished.”

Editor’s Note: The Register-Guard is Eugene, Oregon’s, daily newspaper.

OldSmokey Jim Olsen is Compiling a Glossary of U.S. Forest Service Lingo

“I think terminology, jargon, lingo is part of U.S. Forest Service history,” OldSmokey **Jim Olsen** wrote to your *OldSmokeys Newsletter* editor recently.

“For example: DG, as in the sentence ‘I’ll DG that data to you.’ DG stands for the company, Data General, which supplied computers for the entire organization. It was our introduction to the digital age, about 1980.

“I hope to compile these terms unique to OldSmokeys, for the fun of it. If you have any such discarded terms, no longer in use, please e-mail them to me at <jimandmolly1@frontier.com>.

“Don’t DG me!”

Editor’s Note: Perhaps in some issue in the not-too-distant future your OldSmokeys Newsletter will be able to report on just how much fun Jim will have had with this project.

OldSmokeys News continues on page 22

Forest Service News

U.S. Forest Service's New Planning Rule for National Forest System Lands was Finalized on March 23, 2012

Secretary of Agriculture Tom Vilsack announced publication of the final Planning Rule for America's 193-million acre National Forest System on March 23, 2012.

Approval of this final rule followed publication in the Federal Register on February 3, 2012, of the Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) that identified what U.S. Forest Service Chief Tom Tidwell in a January 25, 2012, letter addressed to Forest Service retirees called the "preferred alternative that best meets the purpose and need for a new rule, which is to create a planning process that will enable land managers to respond to social, economic, and ecological conditions consistently and efficiently."

Planning Rule in a nutshell

The National Forest Management Act of 1976 requires every national forest and national grassland managed by the Forest Service to develop and maintain a Land Management Plan (forest plan). The process for development and revision of the plans, along with the required content of plans, is outlined in the planning regulations, or "planning rule." Individual forests and grasslands follow the direction of the planning rule to develop a land management plan specific to the administrative unit.

Preferred alternative was controversial

The final rule is essentially what Chief Tidwell preferred in the PEIS. As were its predecessors, the PEIS was controversial on numerous grounds, and was questioned from perspectives as diverse as those of the Center for Biological Diversity and the National Association of Forest Service Retirees (NAFSR).

As reported in the Winter 2012 *OldSmokeys Newsletter*, Dr. Ronald Stewart testified before Congress on November 15, 2011, on behalf of NAFSR's Forest Service Planning Regulations Review Team. In NAFSR's view, the proposed rule moves away from the multiple use direction for the national forests, increases opportunities for litigation, and makes it more difficult to manage the forest. Dr. Stewart's testimony also pointed to the challenge to state and local governments to be involved because of time and expense, and that the Forest Service is in an equally challenging financial and personnel squeeze for carrying out planning work.

Federal advisory committee formed

A new federal advisory committee for implementation of the new planning rule "will provide another opportunity to collaborate in National Forest System land management planning," the Forest Service said on January 30. Interested members of the public were encouraged to seek nomination to the committee. The call for nominations was published in the Federal Register on January 5, 2012, and closed on February 21, 2012.

Dr. Stewart was nominated by NAFSR to serve on the advisory committee.

First national forests to implement new planning rule

The Forest Service on January 30, 2012—just a week after the PEIS was released and weeks before the record of decision was expected—announced eight national forests as the first to revise land management plans pursuant to the new planning rule. These are the Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forest in Idaho, Chugach National Forest in Alaska, Cibola National Forest in New Mexico, El Yunque National Forest in Puerto Rico, and California's Inyo, Sequoia, and Sierra national forests.

"These forests will demonstrate straight out of the gate what we've been talking about in terms of collaboration," Chief Tidwell said at the announcement. "People will see that under a new rule, public engagement increases and process decreases, all while providing stronger protections for our land and water."

"These eight national forests were selected because of their urgent need for plan revisions, the importance of the benefits they provide, and the strong collaborative networks already in place," the Forest Service announcement said. "They will emphasize strong science, collaboration, strengthened protections for land, wildlife and water, and opportunities for sustainable recreation and other multiple uses that support jobs and economic vitality as they begin the process to revise their plans."

Prepared from multiple sources including U.S. Forest Service News Release 1158 "New Forest Planning Rule Seeks to Restore the Nation's Forests through Science and Collaboration" of January 26, 2012; U.S. Forest Service News Release 1160 "Alaska, California, Idaho, New Mexico and Puerto Rico National Forests Selected as First to Implement a New Planning Rule" of February 1, 2012; U.S. Forest Service News Release 1169 "USDA Publishes Final Rule to Restore the Nation's Forests Through Science and Collaboration" of March 23, 2012; U.S. Forest Service planning rule website.

U.S. Forest Service Announced Large Air Tanker Replacement Strategy

The U.S. Forest Service announced on February 10, 2012, a strategy, developed with the U.S. Department of the Interior, to replace the fleet of aging air tankers used to fight wildfires with newer, faster, more cost-effective large air tankers.

"We need a core fleet of next-generation large air tankers to supplement our boots-on-the-ground firefighters for what we know will be longer and more severe wildfire seasons in years to come," said Forest Service Chief Tom Tidwell.

Although no large air tanker has been built specifically for firefighting, several aircraft have been designed to handle similar stresses. Recommendations for the next generation of air tankers include:

- Capabilities of carrying a minimum of 1,800 gallons of mixed retardant with more than 3,000 preferred.
- A minimum cruise speed of 345 mph for quick fire response over long distance.
- Powering by turbine engines, which are more reliable, more fuel efficient, and require less maintenance than older aircraft piston engines.
- Capabilities of operating from most federal air tanker bases.
- Forest Service contract structural integrity program requirements must be met.

Chief Tidwell noted that, as air tankers age, maintenance costs and safety risks rise. The Forest Service's current large air tanker fleet is at least 50 years old, and more than half the aircraft face mandatory retirement within the next 10 years. The fleet has decreased in size from 43 in 2000 to only 11 under contract today.

Currently, all large air tankers are owned by private companies and operated under contract. Contract air tankers will continue to be essential to wildland firefighting. The agencies will continue to explore the costs and benefits of all types of aircraft and ownership models.

The wildland firefighting aircraft fleet also includes water scoopers, single engine air tankers, very large air tankers, and helicopters.

Prepared from U.S. Forest Service News Release 1161 "U.S. Forest Service announces strategy to replace large airtankers for wildfire efforts" of February 10, 2012.

U.S. Forest Service FY 2013 Budget Would See Slight Increase Under President Obama's Request

President Barack Obama's \$3.8 trillion federal budget for fiscal year 2013, announced on February 12, included a slight increase in U.S. Forest Service funding that includes an increase for wildfire fighting.

If the administration were to get its way, the requested Forest Service budget of \$4.861 billion would be a \$15.5 million increase (an increase of less than one-half of one percent) over the 2012 appropriation level. Fiscal year 2013 begins on October 1, 2012.

This request would fund the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program at \$40 million, the maximum authorized and on a par with current funding levels. This program enjoys widespread support from conservation groups, the timber industry, and lawmakers on both sides of the aisle.

"The president's budget continues to emphasize the Forest Service's ability to restore our nation's forests through landscape scale efforts," says the U.S. Department of Agriculture's budget summary. "These efforts include targeting scarce resources to on the ground activities, implementing a comprehensive approach to restoration and maintenance of sustainable landscapes, streamlining programs to improve forest management efficiency, [and] reducing wildfire risk."

The budget requests \$1.97 billion for wildland fire management, an increase of \$236 million above current levels. The budget also calls for \$315 million for the FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund, which is roughly even with the 2012 level.

But the budget requests \$346 million for capital improvement and maintenance, a dip of \$48 million below current funding levels.

Editor's Note: You can get a more detailed look at the administration's proposed Forest Service budget in the Fiscal Year 2013 Budget Overview at <www.fs.fed.us/about_us/budget/2013/fy2013-overview.pdf>. Political scientists and

pundits note that, as an election year budget, this budget is as much campaign document as budget. A reduced Forest Service budget seems more likely. Your OldSmokeys Newsletter will monitor how it fares in Congress and keep you posted.

Prepared from "Budget would see slight increase under 2013 request" by Phil Taylor posted in the February 13, 2012, A New Century of Forest Planning blog, and U.S. Forest Service News Release No. 1162 "U.S. Forest Service Chief presents proposed FY 2013 agency budget" on February 17, 2012.

President Obama's FY 2013 Budget Request Includes County Payments

President Barack Obama included extension of safety net payments for counties dependent on timber dollars in his fiscal year 2013 federal budget proposal. The Secure Rural Schools Act of 2000, which provided timber payments to counties, expired on September 30, 2011, leaving many rural counties in the rural West and elsewhere without adequate funding. Since it became law, it has provided some \$3 billion for 700 counties in 41 states, with Oregon receiving the lion's share.

Pursuant to the proposed five-year extension, the counties would receive about \$328 million the first year, followed by \$294 million the second year, \$195 million the third, \$145 million the fourth, and \$113 million the final fiscal year.

A big difference is past county payment extensions were designated in the federal budget as discretionary spending, meaning they could be cut. President Obama's proposal calls for mandatory funding for five years, and mandatory spending is controlled by laws other than the annual appropriations acts and, once approved, cannot be cut.

Other approaches

But the Obama administration's proposed extension may prove a non-starter with the deficit-conscious Congress, and other approaches are being proposed.

Three Oregon congressmen on February 15 proposed replacing federal payments to the 18 western Oregon "O&C counties" by opening almost 1.5 million acres of public forests administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to logging. Logging revenues generated by this plan would go into the O&C Trust, which would make payments to the counties directly. The trust would be overseen by a seven-member board appointed by Oregon's governor.

The forest lands in question, OldSmokeys will recall, are part of 2.7 million acres originally granted to the Oregon & California Railroad Company to develop an interstate railroad, but "revested" to public ownership when that effort failed and are now managed by BLM. This bipartisan plan aims "to take the old growth controversy off the table" by providing permanent protection to the O&C lands' remaining 1.2 million acres of old growth forests.

This, of course, would be a partial solution affecting only half of Oregon's counties, not involving National Forest System lands, and not addressing county payments for the other half of Oregon's counties or the other states. Another mid-February proposal, introduced by Representative Doc Hastings (Republican-Washington), chair of the House Natural Resources Committee, proposed replacement of county payments

with national forest revenues. “In Hastings’ bill,” Andrew Clevenger wrote in Bend, Oregon’s, *The Bulletin* on February 17, “each national forest would be expected to produce revenues calculated by averaging the gross receipts from 1980 to 2000 by authorizing timber sales, grazing permits and mineral rights that would be otherwise barred by federal environmental regulations.”

Editor’s Note: Again, we’ll have to see how all this fares in Congress. Watch this space!

Prepared from reports in various newspapers.

U.S. Forest Service Grants \$52.2 Million for Working Forests and Rural Economies

The U.S. Forest Service announced on January 19, 2012, grants totaling \$52.2 million for 17 conservation and working lands projects across the United States in 2012.

The Forest Legacy program has protected 2.2 million acres through public-private partnership using federal and leveraged funds of more than \$562 million. The program works with private landowners, states, and conservation groups to promote sustainable, working forests. Forest Legacy is an important component of President Barack Obama’s America’s Great Outdoors initiative’s goal of conserving rural working farms, ranches, and forests by accelerating locally-driven landscape conservation priorities.

“The Forest Legacy Program helps keep working forests working across the country,” said Forest Service Chief Tom Tidwell. “These projects will support rural economies and American jobs while protecting some of our most beautiful landscapes for our children and grandchildren.”

The Forest Legacy Program uses a competitive process to strategically select ecologically and socially important projects facing the greatest threat of conversion to other land uses. Projects that protect clean air and water, provide recreation, protect wildlife habitat, support large-scale land conservation partnerships, and provide forest-related rural jobs receive strong consideration.

None of the 17 projects are in the Pacific Northwest Region.

Prepared from U.S. Forest Service News Release 1157 “Forest Service grants \$52.2M to protect working forests, rural economies” of January 19, 2012.

U.S. Forest Service Expands National Forest Restoration and Collaborative Landscape Projects

Secretary of Agriculture Tom Vilsack announced on February 2, 2012, a new strategy and series of actions for management of National Forest System lands outlined in a new report entitled “Increasing the Pace of Restoration and Job Creation on our National Forests.” As part of the accelerated restoration strategy, \$40 million for 20 forests and watersheds have been announced for the coming year. The funding includes 10 new projects under the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration (CLFR) program, continued funding for the original 10 projects

selected under the CLFR program in 2010, and \$4.6 million for other high priority restoration projects.

“Through our partnerships with states, communities, tribes and others, we are committed to restoring our forests and bringing jobs to rural America,” Secretary Vilsack said. “Whether the threat comes from wildfire, bark beetles, or a changing climate, it is vital that we step up our efforts to safeguard our country’s natural resources.” Within the context of the overall restoration program, the strategy and actions announced are designed to expand the number of forest acres treated by 20 percent over the next three years and increase the pace of active forest management through fuels reduction, reforestation, stream restoration, road decommissioning, replacing and improving culverts, forest thinning and harvesting, prescribed fire, and a range of other techniques.

As a result of these efforts, the Forest Service plans to accomplish critical restoration objectives for water, wildlife, forest health and resilience, and community safety. This effort will support jobs and stimulate a more vibrant forest industry that will provide the workers and the know-how to undertake other restoration projects. Altogether, the Forest Service estimates this will increase the cut in 2014 to 3 billion board feet, up from 2.4 billion in 2011.

Restoration of National Forest System lands is critically needed to address a number of threats to the health of forest ecosystems, watersheds, wildlife habitats, and forest dependent communities. The Forest Service’s restoration program is designed to sustain the ability of these lands to deliver a full range of ecosystem services.

These restoration efforts will further stimulate local economies by retaining and increasing other forest related jobs, such as the 1,550 jobs expected to be maintained or generated by the CFLR projects and by supporting recreation activities and attracting more tourists to rural areas.

“Accelerated restoration efforts demonstrate a shared vision where environmentalists, forestry industry, and local communities are working together to build healthier forests and contribute to local economies,” said U.S. Forest Service Chief Tom Tidwell. “The increased restoration work will benefit the environment and people with more resilient ecosystems, improved watersheds and habitat, hazardous fuel reduction, and outputs of forest products. We hope accelerated restoration activities will bring all of our partners together, working as allies for forest conservation.”

“This is an important development to getting needed work done in National Forest System units across the nation,” OldSmokey **Darrel Kenops**, CEO and Executive Director of the National Association of Forest Service Retirees (NAFSR), commented. NAFSR is a member of the national-level Collaborative Forest Restoration Landscape Restoration Coalition.

Two of the 10 CFLR projects approved for funding in 2012 are in the Pacific Northwest Region: the Southern Blues Restoration Coalition at \$2,500,000 and the Lakeview Stewardship Project for \$3,500,000. Both are in Oregon.

Northeast Washington Forest Vision 2020, funded for \$968,000, is one of three high priority projects approved for funding in 2012 outside the CFLR.

Two of the 10 CFLR projects approved for funding in 2010 that will continue to receive funding in 2012 are in the Pacific Northwest Region: the Deschutes Skyline in Oregon and the Tapash Sustainable Forest Collaborative in Washington.

Prepared from U.S. Department of Agriculture Press Release No. 0039.2 “U.S. Forest Service Highlights Expansion of Restoration of National Forests and Funding for Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Projects” of February 2, 2012, and a February 2, 2012, e-mail from Darrell L. Kenops.

U.S. Forest Service Chief Tom Tidwell Advised by U.S. Senator Jeff Merkley to Hire Americans for CFLR Projects

Senator Jeff Merkley (Democrat-Oregon) sent a February 17, 2012, letter to U.S. Forest Service Chief Tom Tidwell urging him to take steps to ensure American citizens will be hired for the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program (CFLR) projects announced February 2 (see article above) and to not repeat the 2009 “debacle” of foreign hiring for those jobs.

Senator Merkley expressed dismay that unemployed Oregonians were passed over by contractors for forest thinning work in favor of foreign workers on H-2B visas. “It will be an unacceptable outrage if American citizens are not hired under these contracts,” Senator Merkley wrote. “It’s your responsibility, in partnership with the Department of Labor, to do everything possible—before contracts are issued—to ensure this outcome.”

Senator Merkley’s letter pointed out the “result of [hiring abuses detailed in his letter] was that \$7,140,782 taxpayer dollars were spent for forestry work in Oregon and not one Oregonian was hired.” He has called for sweeping changes in the contracting process to ensure work funded by Forest Service grants is performed by American citizens.

Prepared from a KTVZ.COM article.

U.S. Forest Service Chief Tom Tidwell Attended Hollywood Premier of Movie *Dr. Seuss’ The Lorax*

U.S. Forest Service Chief Tom Tidwell traveled to California for the February 19, 2012, world premier of the animated movie *Dr. Seuss’ The Lorax* which includes actress Betty White whom Chief Tidwell appointed the agency’s first honorary forest ranger in 2010.

In the movie, a 12-year-old boy (Zack Efron) tries to win a young girl’s heart (Taylor Swift) by going in search of the Lorax, a grumpy yet charming character who fights to protect the world (Danny DeVito). Betty White plays the grandmother.

The movie is adapted from the book of the same name written in 1971 by Theodor Seuss Geisel, known by millions as Dr. Seuss. The book is narrated by the Once-ler, a faceless character who tells a young boy the story of the lost Truffula trees, nowhere to be found. As he tells his story, the Once-ler says to the boy: “Unless someone like you...cares a whole awful lot... nothing is going to get better.... It’s not.”

The Lorax then tosses the last Truffula tree seed, urging the boy to plant it and help bring back a forest of Truffula trees as well as the Barb-ba-loots, Swoomee-Swans, and Humming-Fish that relied on a healthy forest to survive.

“Given the many threats to America’s private and public forests due to a changing climate, pests and pathogens, and land conversion, this children’s story can spur conversations about what has happened today to restore the health and productivity of America’s forests,” Chief Tidwell said. “This is an opportunity to start a dialogue about the inherent value of forests and the importance of sustainable management.”

The Forest Service has joined with Universal Pictures to create a series of public service announcements that feature characters from the movie that encourage people to discover the forest.

*Prepared from “U.S. Forest Service goes Hollywood with *The Lorax*” posted on the USDA Blog by Kathryn Sosbe, Office of Communications, U.S. Forest Service, on February 17, 2012, and the U.S. Forest Service website.*

U.S. Forest Service Chief Tom Tidwell Honored Rock Keyboardist Chuck Leavell as an Honorary Forest Service Ranger

Famous rock keyboardist Chuck Leavell’s conservation ethic, forest advocacy, and stewardship of his own tree farm were recognized on February 27, 2012, when the U.S. Forest Service proclaimed him an honorary forest ranger.

During a ceremony at the Georgian Terrace Hotel in Atlanta, Leavell accepted the award from Forest Service Chief Tom Tidwell in the presence of dozens of uniformed past and present forest rangers.

“We are grateful to Chuck for using his platform as a world-famous musician to help spread the word about the importance of sustainable forest management,” Chief Tidwell said. “When Chuck talks, people listen.”

“Trees and forests are the lifeblood of our country. They give us so much,” Leavell said. “We have many challenges to keep our American forests healthy...and yet the forests have proven to be exceptionally resilient. It’s up to us to keep it that way.”

Leavell is very active in forestry and conservation issues and sits on several boards and committees of conservation organizations. Twice named Georgia Tree Farmer of the Year, he authored the 2001 book *Forever Green: The History and Hope of the American Forest* that has been acclaimed by both the forestry and conservation communities.

“This means every bit as much to me as that Grammy did a couple of weeks ago,” Leavell said of his honorary U.S. Forest Service ranger award.

Among the highlights of Leavell’s long rock music career have been keyboardist for the Rolling Stones and the Allman Brothers Band. He accepted a Lifetime Achievement Award for the Allman Brothers Band at the 2012 Grammy Awards in Los Angeles.

Prepared from unnumbered U.S. Forest Service News Release “Rock keyboardist Chuck Leavell becomes an honorary Forest Service ranger” headlining National News section of U.S. Forest Service website on March 1, 2012.

U.S. Forest Service Chief Tom Tidwell Launched New Cultural Transformation Web Site for 2012

U.S. Forest Service Chief Tom Tidwell “launched a new Cultural Transformation Web site for the New Year,” the Chief’s office announced on January 6, 2012.

The site, at <http://fstreams.fs.fed.us/sites/chief-cultural-trans/default.aspx> “is being developed for sharing our CT success stories and networking with one another,” the announcement said.

“Please join conversations with other colleagues and see how you can make a difference,” the announcement encouraged Forest Service personnel.

U.S. Forest Service Dumped AVUE?

The U.S. Forest Service “is no longer using AVUE,” the problematic online job application system provided by Avue Technologies Corporation of Tacoma, Washington, according to information obtained in late February 2012.

This issue-laden automated employment application process, which Avue’s own online “digital services user guide” admitted “can be confusing at times,” was reported on in the Summer 2011 *OldSmokeys Newsletter*.

The apparent fact that the Forest Service was “in the process of replacing” AVUE didn’t seem to get around. According to the late February information, job announcements were still directing applicants to use AVUE. A new system “they are still working on” reportedly was not yet in place, but reportedly would be indicated on job announcements when it is.

This job application system was for years used to fill seasonal positions—including firefighter jobs.

U.S. Forest Service-National Park Service Partnership Yields Management Options For Olympic Peninsula Forests

U.S. Forest Service and National Park Service land managers on the Olympic Peninsula joined in an exceptional partnership with the Pacific Northwest Research Station and the University of Washington to develop a set of science-based options that will help them manage forests there for resiliency and sustainability in the face of a changing climate, the Pacific Northwest Research Station announced January 9, 2012.

The options—which address management of vegetation, hydrology, roads, fish, and wildlife on the peninsula—are published in *Adapting to Climate Change at Olympic National Forest and Olympic National Park*, a new U.S. Forest Service Pacific Northwest Research Station report available online at <http://treesearch.fs.fed.us/pubs/38702> and in print by request by e-mailing pnw_pnwpubs@fs.fed.us or telephoning 503-261-1211 and referencing “PNW-GTR-844.”

“Climate change is a major challenge to resource managers because of the magnitude of its projected effects and because it’s uncertain exactly when they will occur,” said David L. Pe-

terson, a station research biologist and the project’s principal investigator. “These adaptation options can help managers take the first steps to incorporating climate change into their management plans and counteracting the negative effects of climate change.”

Peterson applied the Olympic Peninsula project guidelines that he developed along with counterparts from the Forest Service’s Pacific Northwest, Pacific Southwest, and Rocky Mountain research stations, with input from university scientists and national forest resource managers. These guidelines are published in *Responding to Climate Change on National Forests: A Guidebook for Developing Adaptation Options* also recently published by the Pacific Northwest Research Station. This guidebook is available online and in print by request from the source above referencing “PNW-GTR-855.”

“This guide lays out an important foundation and provides useful, real-life examples to help managers and citizens build their climate-smart adaptive capacity,” said David Cleves, the Forest Service’s climate change advisor. “It will be an important source for practices and tools for enhancing the future of our Nation’s forests.” Since 2008, when Forest Service Chief Tom Tidwell issued an agency-wide strategy for responding to climate change, every national forest across the country has been required to develop options to adapt natural resource management to the potentially harmful effects of a changing climate.

Use of the guide on the Olympic Peninsula is an excellent example of the two agencies working together to plan for climate change adaptation.

Prepared from PNWRS News Release “Science-management partnership yields options for adapting to climate change on the Olympic Peninsula” of January 9, 2012, and PNWRS News Release “New guidebook provides framework for managing U.S. forests in face of climate change” of January 18, 2012.

U.S. Forest Service and Joint Fire Science Program Partners Research Relationships Between Bark Beetles and Fire

Bark beetles are chewing a wide swath through forests across North America. Over the past few years, infestations have become epidemic in lodgepole pine and spruce-fir forests of the Intermountain West. The resulting extensive acreages of dead trees are alarming the public and raising concern about risk of severe wildfires.

Researchers supported by the interagency Joint Fire Science Program (JFSP) are examining the complicated relationship between bark beetles and wildfire, the two most influential natural disturbance agents in these forests.

Are the beetles setting the stage for more severe wildfires? And are fires bringing on beetle epidemics? Contrary to popular opinion, the answer to both questions seems to be “no.”

To find out more, read “Bark Beetles and Fire: Two Forces of Nature Transforming Western Forests” in the February 2012 issue of *Fire Science Digest* currently available online at <http://nfcpl.ncfp.files.wordpress.com/2012/>.

Forest Service News continues on page 26

Feature

OldSmokey Cap Caplan Answers Basic Questions about National Forest Ownership and Management

News articles in recent issues of your OldSmokeys Newsletter have reflected “local” concerns over “federal” management of National Forest System lands in parts of the West. Some local authorities and citizens claim U.S. Forest Service usurpation of their “rights” to manage the resources of and enforce laws in the national forests.

OldSmokey Jim “Cap” Caplan, forest supervisor of the Umpqua National Forest from 2002 to 2006, published four articles in the Roseburg, Oregon, News-Review during November and December 2011 to explain the legal and historical background of Forest Service management of the Umpqua National Forest. Cap’s explanations are generally applicable or adaptable to all national forests in the West.

Who Owns the Umpqua National Forest?

Who owns the Umpqua National Forest, all Americans or just those of us lucky enough to live in Douglas County? This interesting Constitutional question came up at a recent, usually raucous public meeting. With a federal land management background I thought I knew something about the subject, but the sometimes loud discussion got me wondering what I really knew. So I started digging into history and asking questions. Here’s what I found.

First, a little history. We gained our independence in 1781 and set up our first national government under the Articles of Confederation. The Articles were the law of the land in the thirteen former colonies for nine years, from 1781 to 1790. Under the Articles, the central government was weak and the States strong. The federal government couldn’t raise money. And unchecked, the States began to act like the independent and sometimes warring countries of Europe. These things jeopardized our young nation’s survival, so each State sent delegates to forge our present Constitution with a stronger central government.

Negotiations were tough but the Founders did well. Our “Constitutional contract” with one another has lasted over 220 years and forms the legal basis for our society. In fact, we are the oldest continuous democracy in the world. So how does the Constitution address the question of who owns the Umpqua National Forest? Here are words from the Constitution itself:

Article One, Section 8: Powers of Congress, “...to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings.”

Okay, this says the federal government can own facilities. But doesn’t Article One limit what lands the federal government can own to what is under buildings and similar places? If

so, it means all American’s can’t collectively own the Umpqua National Forest. So, it must belong to the State of Oregon or the people of Douglas County, right?

Article One might be viewed as a list limiting what lands the federal government may own. But it doesn’t do that because Article One concerns “*all needful buildings*” and other construction the Nation might require and Congress can obtain by purchase. It’s about facilities and infrastructure—buildings, roads, streets—not bare land.

So what about bare land—big blocks of open land in Oregon, for example? Does the Constitution speak to that?

Well, Article Four, Section 3: New States says “*The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice and Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.*” And Amendment Ten: Powers of the States and People says “*The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.*”

Okay, this says the government can own “*Territory or other property belonging to the United States,*” in other words, bare land. But shouldn’t we read those two statements together to say that any land Congress gets should be turned over to the States, in particular Oregon, or sold to private owners like the original homesteaders?

Well, what I read says the Congress could certainly make those kinds of transfers or sales but they can’t be forced to do it. Article four specifically says that Congress can “*dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States,*” and that Congress may not be “*prejudiced*” in doing this by any other part of the constitution, including the list in Article One about facilities or by Amendment Ten’s protections for “*the States... or the people.*”

And Congress used their power to dispose of land over and over again. For example, between 1785 and 1790, under the Articles of Confederation, the Congress sold public land to raise money and encourage settlement. And later in 1803, thirteen years after the Constitution came into effect, the Congress obtained the Louisiana Purchase for the American people. It disposed of much of that land to create new States and promote westward settlement.

So, how did the lands that became the Umpqua National Forest get into public ownership? Here’s the answer I found. The land that has become the Umpqua National Forest was obtained under treaties with Britain dating to 1818 and 1846. Oregon was formed in 1859, thirteen years after the last treaty. So the American people owned the land prior to Statehood.

Well then, why didn’t the State of Oregon get ownership of the land that became the Umpqua National Forest at Statehood? It got land but why not those lands?

Here’s an excerpt from “An Act for the Admission of Oregon into the Union, U.S. Congress, February 14, 1859.” The Act first allows for conveyance of other public domain lands to the new state, then says, “*Provided, That the foregoing proposi-*

tions, hereinbefore offered, are on the condition that the people of Oregon shall provide by an ordinance, irrevocable without the consent of the United States, that the said State shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same by the United States, or with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in said soil to bona fide purchasers thereof....” So, I read this to say when Oregon became a state, it gave up all future rights to federal lands not conveyed to it at Statehood, whether or not they formally passed a law or acknowledged federal ownership.

So, all Americans own the Umpqua National Forest. But some of us benefit more than others. For us locals, besides jobs, recreation, and a clean environment, there’s a cost thing to think about. Imagine each of us Douglas County taxpayers pays about the same amount for the Umpqua National Forest’s management as every other U.S. taxpayer. Do the math with me: 138,000,000 taxpayers and an Umpqua National Forest budget of about \$15,000,000 per year. That’s about *eleven cents for each taxpayer* per year. I’d call that a pretty good bargain. We get the best of the Umpqua while other Americans, who rarely visit, pay most of the bills.

How Come the U.S. Forest Service Gets to Manage the Umpqua National Forest and Why Can’t We Do It Ourselves?

In my first article I demonstrated that the U.S. Constitution supports federal ownership of public lands like the Umpqua National Forest. But what about management of those lands? Can’t that be done by local authorities...local people?

Some local people feel that the federal government has no jurisdiction in Douglas County. They give the highest local authority to the Sheriff. So, what if all of us in Douglas County agreed that we want the Sheriff or the County commissioners to manage the Umpqua National Forest? Could we take over? There are many people who I talk to that think that would be a good idea. They hope that such a takeover could result in more jobs, a stronger local economy, and better access to natural resources they’d like to have.

Could that happen? Well, to answer that question I turned first to the Constitution of the United States. Article Six: Debts, Supremacy, and Oaths, says, *“This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.”*

As I read it, Article Six says all Americans are bound by the Constitution, *“the supreme Law of the Land,”* and any laws Congress passes under it that are consistent with it. So I asked, where does Forest Service management authority come from? Well, looking back, it seems like the Forest Service authority comes from the U.S. Congress in laws passed under the U.S. Constitution.

Here’s some history. Congress passed the Forest Reserve Act in 1891. It was signed into law by President Benjamin Har-

ison. What is now the Umpqua National Forest was placed into reserve status as part of the Cascade Range Forest Reserve in 1893 and declared a national forest by act of Congress on July 1, 1908. This is an example of Congress using its Constitutional powers under Article Four to *“dispose of”* federal property and create a reserve for our use.

Under our form of government, it’s not just about what Congress or a President wants or says. So, what does the Supreme Court say about federal land management? The U.S. Supreme Court has consistently upheld the right of federal agencies to manage federal land. For example, in a unanimous decision in 2000, the justices ruled that federal managers exercise full authority over federal lands. This case is called Public Lands Council et al. v. Babbitt, Secretary of the Interior, et al. [529 U.S. 728]. It concerns the federal government’s control over livestock grazing on lands under Bureau of Land Management stewardship.

And the Supreme Court ruled to support federal ownership and management of public lands even before Oregon’s statehood. As far back as 1845, the U.S. Supreme Court held that Congress holds legal title to public lands as decided in Pollard v. Hagan [44 U.S. 21, 11 L.Ed. 565 (1845)] and that the United States can manage these lands regardless of *“any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary....”*

Over the last 100 years since the Forest Reserve Act became law, many other laws have been passed that affect how the Umpqua National Forest is managed. In fact, there’s a whole bookshelf of laws, some conflicting, that shape forest management today.

However, the principal law that guides forest managers today is the National Forest Management Act of 1976. It requires a long-range plan for each national forest before management actions can occur. Umpqua National Forest staff completed such a plan in 1990. It was revised by the Northwest Forest Plan in 1994.

Once the plan is in place, the Forest Supervisor must follow it or modify it when taking action. In addition to plan direction, federal court rulings change how management is done. And other laws like the National Environmental Policy Act and the Endangered Species Act are used in shaping, revising, and interpreting forest plans, too.

Bottom line: following Congressional laws and Executive Branch direction, the Forest Supervisor has the authority to manage the Umpqua National Forest. In doing this, [he or] she has to follow a decision making process set out in law and regulation, listen closely to the public all along the way, and disclose the decision and its effects before taking action. Citizens not liking [his or] her decisions can appeal them within the Forest Service or go to court to get them set aside.

Okay, so the law says the Forest Service can manage the Umpqua National Forest. But why can’t we expect a new interpretation of the Constitution to give us local authority and control? Although it could happen, I’m guessing that, after about 170 years, a new Supreme Court interpretation of federal ownership and management is not likely anytime soon. And, although they could do it, I doubt that Congress and the States are ready to enact a Constitutional amendment to make that happen.

Okay, why can't we just ignore federal laws and take over? What about just taking the law into our own hands? Well, we're a nation of laws. Generations of people, military and civilian, have died in the struggle to make sure we remain so. I'd bet we're not going to give that up anytime soon, And I don't believe the State of Oregon and Douglas County will be able to quit being a part of the United States even if we wanted to. It's good to remember that southern states tried that 150 years ago and it resulted in a horrendous Civil War that cost a million American lives and economic devastation. No, Oregon probably won't be seceding from the Union anytime soon.

But, could there be a change in the law to allow local control? I conclude that we could do just that and still honor and respect the land owners, the American people. Read my next two articles for a few ideas about how that could happen and what it might look like.

What Will It Take for Local People Decide How the Umpqua National Forest is Managed?

In my first two articles, I demonstrated that the federal government holds the Umpqua National Forest in trust for its owners, the American people. And I also presented why the U.S. Forest Service is charged by laws passed under the Constitution to manage it.

But I left open the question of how local people can be more influential over, maybe even in control of, how the Umpqua National Forest is managed in the future. There *is* a way forward. This way will require changes in federal, and perhaps state, law but, more difficult than that, it will require changes in our thinking and our relationships with other people who care about and work within the national forests.

First, we have to appreciate and honor the past. It's our past; we can't be at war with it or with each other over whether it was good or bad, beneficial or harmful. It simply was what happened. We need to embrace it, learn from it, and move on.

For example, Umpqua National Forest management has evolved from land and resource set asides in the 19th Century, through 20th Century developments that created public access and consumer goods and services, to today's emphasis on sustaining biological diversity and ecological services that include commercial products. And in their time, each Umpqua National Forest employee complied with the laws of the United States. They gave the best service they could to Douglas County residents. That dedication and service deserves to be respected.

We also have to respect the traditional presence of the "First People," the Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians, and of the historic European migrants to the area who established agriculture, ranching, mining, and wood products industries here.

Second, we have to recognize that today we have major problems in forest conditions that require certain changes and investments to fix. At the core of these problems is the truth that, in many places, the Umpqua and other national forests are overgrown—becoming more and more subject to fire, disease, insects, and invasive species—and set on a course that will mean that today's mission can't be achieved.

No one set out to create those problems, but they grew out of trying to apply policy, funding, and controls designed for the 20th Century "development" years to today's mission. And they encouraged large-scale, intractable conflict while discouraging ways to settle our disputes, neighbor to neighbor. In many ways, even with good intentions, we've worked our way into a dreadful "gridlock."

Third, in the technical sense, we generally know how to fix our current forest-condition problems. Whether it's restoring fish habitats or re-creating forests resilient to fire, the ways forward are fairly clear. But we lack the effective working relationships, neighbor to neighbor, interest to interest, needed to move us forward. As I see it, how we go about doing needed restorative things has to be very different from the methods we inherited from the 20th Century and the days of the big, centralized solutions, organizations, and governments.

The national model from the 20th Century was: advocate change nationally, legislate in detail, regulate tightly, empower watchdogs, and punish non-compliance. Congress is still trying to use that model to fix our forests and communities. It's not working.

So, how do we build on the good work from the 20th Century and fix what's performing poorly? Well, part of our work has to be developing a new model, one that builds on the last century's big, centralized successes and cures its weaknesses. As I see it, the 21st Century land management model has to be: build collaborative structures with management authority, settle disputes at proper scales and with low-cost methods, return flexibility to law and regulation, empower "indigenous" people, and reward compliance.

What would this look like in Douglas County? Well, I discuss that in detail in my fourth article, but I've seen that there are many ways of creating such collaborative groups. One thing I know, we are so badly "stuck" now, it will take a lot of will-power and hard work with our elected officials to make change happen.

In the meantime, as we work for change, there's a saying that fits our situation in Douglas County: "The world is run by those who show up." That's what it will take to make a difference—showing up—and, once there, working together and acting together.

Of course, showing up can mean many things: sharing an opinion, writing comments, volunteering in an office, or working on a trail, among others. Many of these things are fun.

But if it's building an action plan or working out the details of a decision, it'll mean working with Forest Service professional staff and other citizens, some of whom we mistrust and disagree with. Hard work indeed.

This kind of work tests our citizenship, our sense of community. Ask yourself, do I care enough about the Umpqua and Douglas County to sit down with neighbors I don't like and find common ground? Or will I show up to blow off some steam and then walk away? How about the people around you? Do they want to do the hard work to develop local agreements or take the easy way out and exit early?

I say let's encourage each other to show up, settle or set aside our differences, and get the hard work done. As our Con-

gressional delegates remind us, local agreements developed with all parties at the table have great power. Forging them is the best way we local people can make a difference.

What Would Putting Local People In Charge of Public Lands Look Like?

In my last article, I wrote that I thought the 21st Century federal land-management model has to be: build collaborative structures with management authority, settle disputes at proper scales and with low-cost methods, return proper flexibility to proper law and regulation, empower “indigenous” people, and reward compliance. So what might that look like and what would it take to get us there?

Well, there’re probably lots of ways to accomplish these things, but here’s one. Think about the city council/city manager system we have in many of our communities. We could set up a responsible and responsive system that looks something like the council-manager approach.

Under that idea, we would ask Congress to “build a collaborative structure with management authority.” They could create an “Umpqua Basin Federal Resources Management Council.” Council members could be nominated locally and appointed by the Governor and the federal Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior for five-year terms. They could be non-partisan and chosen to represent the various interest groups within the basin, much like the successful Resource Advisory Committees formed under the Secure Schools, or “Safety Net” Act.

But unlike the Resource Advisory Committees, or the effective and award-winning Partnership for Umpqua Rivers, the Council would not just build relationships and supply funding but could also have actual resource-management authority. The council could set policies consistent with federal law, approve budgets, and provide direction to an “Umpqua Basin Resource Managers Team” made up of leaders of the federal natural resource agencies in the area, including regulatory and fire-fighting agencies. The Council could also be able to enter into cooperative agreements with state and local agencies and interested private landowners for mutual benefit.

If our local initiative worked, Congress could create a network of such groups all across the country with strong communication links to make sure that information and ideas were shared quickly.

What about the part about “settle disputes at proper scales and with low-cost methods?” Well, the Council and the Managers Team could operate under collaboration rules and procedures that emphasize building agreement and the orderly settlement of disputes within the group. And regular citizens who object to Manager Team decisions could appeal to the Council, or pursue mediated or arbitrated settlements. They could not be allowed to sue except under limited circumstances defined by Congress.

How could we “return proper flexibility to law and regulation?” Well, because the people of the Umpqua Basin had requested that the council-manager system be created, Congress and the legislature could include measurable goals, priorities, and outcomes in the enabling legislation while reducing or

eliminating procedural requirements in current law. Much of what has been described as “a crazy quilt” of laws and regulations would be set aside in favor of clear outcomes and reporting requirements. This would allow the Council and Managers wider latitude in management choices while holding them accountable for their performance and trends in ecological conditions over time.

But how would legislators and citizens hold the Council and Managers Team accountable? To make sure the wider management latitude wasn’t abused, strong “sunshine” rules could allow interested people to know and engage with what was going on and advise the Council and Managers Team. And to make sure current scientific and technical knowledge got used by decision makers, an independent supporting “Science Advisory Team” made up of scientists and interested lay people could provide a “science synthesis” and recommendations to each decision.

So what do I mean by “indigenous people” and how do we “empower” them? Well, I use the term “indigenous” here to mean people living in the Umpqua Basin. And “empowering” refers first to letting local people take positions on the Umpqua Basin Resource Management Council. Local people could then make responsible decisions about how lands were managed, budgets were spent, and local communities and businesses received goods and services. And second, the “sunshine” requirements would empower other “indigenous” people, Oregonians living nearby, to hold Council and Managers Team members accountable.

Okay, but what about the “rewarding compliance” idea? It’s a simple business idea. Businesses create systems that “pay for performance.” Congress could create a system that “pays” the Council and management Team members for “compliance.” Under it, the more the Council and Managers Team meet the goals, priorities, and outcomes set by Congress, the more money gets diverted to them from annual appropriations and local revenues. And by pooling funds in large “pots” with more flexible spending rules than today, the Council can respond to changing conditions, such as major fires, in a nimble way.

But, wait a minute; our county is desperate for funds to keep essential programs going. How would this support our need for more revenue to the county? First, the enabling law could adjust the federal Payment in Lieu of Taxes law to give the county cash equal to the average value of similar private lands here, creating par value. Second, fifty percent of all revenues from Umpqua Basin federal lands, regardless of source, could go to Douglas County. And if Congress wanted to strengthen the local economy, they could start with fifty percent and increase that to number eighty or even one hundred percent over time and require that a significant portion of those extra dollars go to support local economic development.

“Just One Way”

So, what I’ve written is just one way for us to move ahead in the 21st Century. Can you do better? I encourage anyone reading this article to get their ideas in front of Congress before they hand down yet another 20th Century solution that tightens the gridlock all around us. Thanks for reading.

Changes *Compiled by Secretary Deb Warren*

- Boeckstiegel, Kathleen L.** – Deceased February 19, 2012; Lee survives
- Boehm, Ron & Donna** – New members: 980 NE Hillway Dr, Estacada, OR 97023
Telephone: 503-630-2885 E-mail: ronboehm@aol.com
- Bracken, James A. & Judith** – Change e-mail: brackenj@live.com
- Brady, Jean** – New member: 18641 Midhill Cir, West Linn, OR 97068
Telephone: 503-699-5001 E-mail: jeanbrady99@gmail.com
- Brandt, Roger & Patricia** – New members: P.O. Box 2350, Cave Junction, OR 97523
Telephone: 541-592-4316 E-mail: rpbrandt@frontier.com
- Clinton, Mike & Marjorie** – Change e-mail: mike_clinton1@mac.com
- Cochran, Kenneth** – Add e-mail: jchsil@yahoo.com
- Cooley, Mike & Mary** – New members: 620 Frankham Rd, Grants Pass, OR 97527
Telephone: 541-471-1590 E-mail: m2cooley@q.com
- Drahos, Kenneth W. “Ken”** – Deceased February 10, 2012
- Duffy, Linda L. & Thomas Dew** – Change e-mail: lduffy@clearwire.net
- Fellows, Larry A. & Kathie** – Change telephone: 503-366-0964
- Fenstermaker, Forrest L. & Ruth** – Change e-mail: ffesty@cox.net
- Friend, Ronald A. & Betty** – New members: 2681 SE River Rd, Unit 58, Hillsboro, OR 97123
Telephone: 503-348-4689 E-mail: friendron@frontier.com
- Grubb, Jack E. & Jo Ann** – Change e-mail: j13.keg@comcast.net
- Guttridge, Rosemary Shepperd** – Change e-mail: shepridge@gmail.com
- Hirst, Val N. & Sherry** – Change address: 4176 Cherry Blossom Dr, Cheyenne, WY 82009
- Hughes, Dallas R. & Sharon** – Correct e-mail in directory: dallashughes@gmail.com
- Jacobsen, James & Sue Vap** – Correct zip code in directory: 83713
- Johnson, Franklin B. & Velma** – New members: 1408 SE 181st Ave, Vancouver, WA 98683
Telephone: 360-254-0178 E-mail: franklinjohnson22@msn.com
- Larson, Richard J.** – Change telephone: 541-386-5175
- Kerr, Wanda May** – Deceased May 8, 2010; Walt survives
- Kessel, Mick L. & Kay** – New members: 326 Buffalo Dr, Dillon, MT 59725
Telephone: 406-683-6205 E-mail: rattlesnakeranch@msn.com
- Krell, Robert J. & Patricia** – Change e-mail: pbkrell@hotmail.com
- Mallams, Katrina M. “Katy” & Duane** – New members: 2855 Heritage Rd, Central Point, OR 97502
Telephone: 541-664-4615 E-mail: july4.girl@yahoo.com
- Miller, Robert B.** – Correct e-mail address in directory: robtmiller2@charter.net
- Mueller, Richard L. & Lennie** – Change address: 1706 Avalon Way, No. 49, Hood River, OR 97031
Change telephone: 541-436-4137 Change e-mail: richardandlennie@gmail.com
- Nesbitt, John R. & Ellen** – Change e-mail: nesbittjr@comcast.net
- Newman, Erin P. & Corbin** – New members: 48 Santa Ana Loop, Placitas, NM 87043
Telephone: 505-867-5997 (home) 540-220-0876 (cell) E-mail: ce1998@msn.com
- Oakes, Jacquelyn C.** – Change e-mail: joakes@peak.org
- O’Day, Pat** – New member: 5127 SW 62nd St, Portland, OR 97221
E-mail: ploday@comcast.net
- Otani, Bill & Clair** – Change e-mail: billotani@comcast.net
- Patchen, Gerald N. & Bobbe** – Change telephone: 541-504-4324
- Paulson, Mary** – Change e-mail: marypaulson@gmail.com
- Rae, Albert “Jack”** – Deceased February 8, 2012; Verna survives
- Roufs, Renee & Paul Smith** – Change mailing address: P.O. Box 85, Powell Butte, OR 97755
(street address remains the same)
- Scott, Rick & Rica** – Change address: 6823 152nd St SE, Snohomish, WA 98296
Change telephone: 425-948-7540
- Schlapfer, Ted** – Deceased March 7, 2012
- Shimamoto, Karen & Richard Mackey** – Change address: P.O. Box 33277, Reno, NV 89533
Change telephone: 530-640-0649
- Stanger, LaVell O. & Peggy** – Change e-mail: stangerlopj@centurylink.net
- Strong, Paulina** – Deceased December 4, 2011

New Members *Compiled by Secretary Deb Warren*

Welcome to these new OldSmokeys who have joined the Pacific Northwest Forest Service Association since the Winter 2012 *OldSmokeys Newsletter* went to press.

Ron & Donna Boehm of Estacada, Oregon, are both retired from the U.S. Forest Service. Ron retired on January 2, 2009, after 49 years of service, all in Region 6. His last position was in grants and agreements on the Mt. Hood National Forest. Donna retired from the Forest Service on September 30, 2010, as a resource specialist on the Gifford Pinchot National Forest. She started her career with the Forest Service in October 1982, went to work for the Federal Protective Service in June 1983, then with the General Services Administration, then back to the Forest Service in 1986 until the position she was in went to New Mexico. A transfer to BLM kept her in the Northwest where she rejoined the Forest Service in March 2007. Donna got around!

Jean Brady of West Linn, Oregon, daughter of the late OldSmokey **Paul Brady**, joined as a lifetime member on February 22, and will share the membership benefit of an *OldSmokeys Newsletter* subscription with her siblings **Lenore Westbrook** and **Steve Brady**.

Roger & Patricia Brandt of Cave Junction, Oregon, joined January 27, 2012. Roger retired from the National Park Service in 2008 at Oregon Caves National Monument and is now active in several U.S. Forest Service-related projects including restoration of the historic Siskiyou Smokejumper Base to create a museum, construction of the Coast-Cascade Trail through Region 5 and Region 6 national forests, restoration of Region 6 rustic signage along local highways, trail clearing, and organization of the Moon Tree Run that commemorates the Forest Service's role in sending tree seeds to the moon on the Apollo 14 mission with a former smokejumper from the Siskiyou Smokejumper Base.

Mike & Mary Cooley of Grants Pass, Oregon, joined on January 30, 2012. Mike started his U.S. Forest Service career as a summer seasonal on the Zigzag Ranger District, Mt. Hood National Forest, in 1962. After graduating from Oregon State University, he "spent some time in the U.S. Marine Corps" and then accepted a permanent position at Zigzag. From there he went to that forest's Hood River Ranger District, then down to the old Steamboat Ranger District on Umpqua National Forest, then to a planning job on the Wenatchee National Forest, then to two district ranger jobs on the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest followed by the recreation staff job there, and finally to the Siskiyou National Forest SO in Grants Pass for the recreation, lands, and minerals staff job where he retired in June 1999 after something like 37 years of federal service.

Ronald & Betty "Babs" Friend of Hillsboro, Oregon, joined February 24, 2012. Ron retired from the U.S. Forest Service on December 3, 1988, as Willamette National Forest lands, minerals, and energy staff officer after 32 years in the Forest Service, 10 of those in Region 6.

Franklin & Velma Johnson of Vancouver, Washington, joined on March 1, 2012. Frank retired from the U.S. Forest Service in January 2007 after 38 years of federal service. Thirty-four of those years were with the Forest Service, 20 in Region 6 and 14 in the WO, and four were with the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C. He began his career as a summer seasonal on a Region 6 RO engineering survey crew, and continued part-time work on the Siuslaw National Forest until he earned a civil engineering degree at Oregon State. During his career he also worked on the Willamette National Forest and as Director of Administrative Management in the Region 6 RO. His last duty station was in Portland, Oregon, with the WO information technology staff.

Mick & Kay Kessel of Dillon, Montana, joined on March 6, 2012. Mick retired from the U.S. Forest Service in March 1998 from the Region 4 Fire, Aviation, and Air Management staff on which he served as fire operations officer. All 35 years of his federal service years were Forest Service years, 11 of which he served in Region 6.

Katrina "Katy" & Duane Mallams of Central Point, Oregon, joined on February 24, 2012. Katy retired from the J. Herbert Stone Nursery in Central Point on November 3, 2011, after 30 years in the U.S. Forest Service, 24 of those in Region 6. Duane retired from the Rogue River National Forest in 1997.

Erin & Corbin Newman of Placitas, New Mexico, joined as lifetime members on January 1, 2012. Erin served 15 years from 1979 to 1996 in Region 6 (with a three to four-year sabbatical in the mid-1980s) in Region 6 when she "used to be Erin Rogers," most recently on the Gifford Pinchot National Forest, and is now a program specialist on the Fire and Aviation Management Staff, State and Private Forestry, WO, stationed in Albuquerque. Corbin is Regional Forester, Pacific Southwest Region.

Pat O'Day of Portland, Oregon, joined on February 29, 2012. Pat retired from the U.S. Forest Service on January 2, 2009, finishing up 41 years of service on the RO budget staff in Portland, Oregon.

Orville & Roberta Vanderlin of Wenatchee, Washington, joined February 7, 2012. Orville retired from the U.S. Forest Service on January 3, 1996, from the Wenatchee National Forest after 37 years of federal service, all 35 with the Forest Service in Region 6 and two in the U.S. Army.

Deceased OldSmokey Paul Brady's Adult Children Join the PNWFSA

"After my father, Paul Brady, died last September, I realized that I (as well as my two siblings) would miss reading the *OldSmokeys Newsletter* that he received.... I asked Bev Pratt if it were possible for the children of deceased OldSmokeys to continue to receive the newsletter, and she very kindly took my request to the board," wrote new Old-Smokey **Jean Brady** in a February 22, 2012, letter. The PNWFSA Board of Directors approved, and Jean and her sister and brother became lifetime members and made a generous donation to the PNWFSA.

Memories *compiled by Archivist Ray Steiger*

Kathleen L. Boeckstiegel died February 19, 2012, at age 86. She was a PNWFSA member and wife of PNWFSA member Lee Boeckstiegel. Kathleen was born September 3, 1925, in Mendon, Missouri. Kathleen began her post-high school education at Chillicothe Business College where she learned shorthand she used throughout her life when she wanted to “code” such things as secret Christmas shopping lists. She went on to earn a bachelor’s degree in home economics and a masters degree in speech pathology at the University of Missouri-Columbia where she met and, in the spring of 1954, married Lee. Kathleen’s career included working for a tire manufacturer in Kansas City, Missouri, teaching home economics and typing to high school students in Detroit, Oregon, and coordinating projects for the U.S. Department of Labor before joining the U.S. Forest Service from which she retired as administrative secretary to the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest supervisor. After retirement, she trained in horticulture and joined the Master Gardeners ranks. Kathleen became an alumnae initiate of Phi Mu, a sisterhood she enjoyed with her daughter Kelly and in which she was active. Survivors include Lee, daughter Kelly Straight-Hendricks, and son James Boeckstiegel.

Ethel Conway died December 19, 2011, at age 106. Ethel was born May 29, 1905, in Portland, Oregon, moved to an Ontario, Oregon, homestead at the age of 12, and graduated from Ontario High School in 1924. After she graduated from the University of Oregon, Ethel served in the U.S. Forest Service for 30 years and “was the beloved chief clerk on the Ochoco National Forest for many years,” according to OldSmokey **Cal Von Weissenfluh**, before she retired in Prineville, Oregon. In retirement, Ethel built or remodeled four houses around Prineville and was active in community affairs and charities. Ethel was never married.

Kenneth William “Ken” Drahos died February 10, 2012, at age 92. He was a PNWFSA member. Ken was born March 18, 1919, in Huron, South Dakota, and moved with his family to Puyallup, Washington, where he attended school. Ken then attended the University of Montana in Missoula on an athletic scholarship. He majored in forestry and specialized in timber management. Although drafted by the New York Giants to play professional football, he elected to complete his education. He joined the U.S. Forest Service in which he began his career by cruising and scaling timber and fighting forest fires. This took him to south central Alaska where he met Marian, his wife of 62 years. They were transferred to southeast Alaska where they started their family. Ken’s career took him to Oregon where, after 30 years, he retired in Lakeview after serving on the Fremont National Forest. Always civic-minded, Ken volunteered with the local fire department as a firefighter and EMT and was also a member of Toastmasters and Kings Men of the Presbyterian Church. After his retirement, Ken and Marian made their home first in Milton-Freewater, Oregon, and then Walla Walla, Washington, where Marian died. A member of Odd Fellows, Ken helped people; he enjoyed woodworking. He was a strong

patriot. Survivors include son Bruce Drahos; daughters Gaynel Troyer, Janet Faure, Ruth Drahos, and Kimberly Divis; nine grandchildren; and five great-grandchildren.

Glenn Price Haney died March 5, 2012, at age 82. Born and raised in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, Glenn graduated from Strong Vincent High School in Erie, Pennsylvania. He earned a B.S. degree in forestry at Penn State in 1951, a master’s degree in forestry from North Carolina State University in 1956, and did postgraduate work in public administration at the University of Virginia in 1966. Glenn’s 37 years of federal service as a research forester, manager, and senior executive included 29 years in the U.S. Forest Service and the balance in the U.S. Department of Agriculture. He received the Distinguished Service Award from the Secretary of Agriculture in 1985 and the Presidential Rank Award of Meritorious Executive in 1986. He retired in 1990 as Director of the Office of Information Resources Management, and returned to State College, Pennsylvania, and involvement in Penn State, civic, and church affairs. Survivors include Eleanor, his wife of 59 years; sons Richard L. and David A.; daughter Deannine H. Shipman; eight grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

Robert E. “Bob” Janes died January 17, 2012, at age 90. Bob was born January 5, 1922, in Pendleton, Oregon, and moved to Bingen, Washington, when he was two. He went to school in Bingen and White Salmon, graduated from Columbia Union High School in 1941, married high school sweetheart Nadene De Rosear in August 1942, and was drafted into the U.S. Army in December 1942. Bob volunteered for paratrooper service and, as a member of the 101st Airborne Division, parachuted into Normandy on D-Day, June 6, 1944, and into the Netherlands in September 1944. He fought in the Battle of the Bulge in Belgium during the winter of 1944-1945, and returned to White Salmon later in 1945 where he and Nadene began raising a family. After working in the timber industry, Bob joined the U.S. Forest Service and was responsible for the trail system on the Hood River Ranger District, Mt. Hood National Forest, and was a snow ranger at Mt. Hood Meadows. Bob retired from the Forest Service in 1983, and he and Nadene enjoyed many outdoor activities, mainly in the Southwest. Survivors include Nadene, their son Greg, their daughters Denise Doney and Gail Williams, four grandchildren and one great-grandson.

Wanda May Kerr died May 8, 2010, at age 85. She was a PNWFSA member and wife of PNWFSA member Walter “Walt” Kerr. Wanda was born April 17, 1925, in Oakland, California, where she attended Oakland High School. She worked as a cashier and for Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Wanda, whose first husband Jude Banks died in 1995, married Walt in Springfield, Oregon, in 1996. Survivors include her husband, daughters Judith Turk and Lori Shaffer, stepson Tony Kerr, stepdaughter Sherri Stephenson, and two grandchildren. *Editor’s Note: News of Wanda’s death reached your OldSmokeys Newsletter on January 30, 2012.*

Keith McGinnis died January 1, 2012, at age 83. Keith was born in March 1928 in Nyssa, Oregon, grew up on a cattle ranch, and graduated from high school in Alturas, California,

before moving to Canyonville, Oregon, with his family that same year. He worked in sawmills, married Gloria in 1950, and served in the U.S. Forest Service for over 25 years, retiring in 1985 as “a legend on the Umpqua National Forest.” A family man as well as an artist, fisherman, and hunter, Keith was active in civic affairs and served as mayor of Canyonville. Survivors include his wife Gloria; daughters Carol Roberts and Linda Kerl; grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

John Albert “Jack” Rae died February 8, 2012, at age 83. He was a PNWFSA member. Jack was born August 12, 1928, in Fargo, North Dakota, and grew up in Dilworth, Minnesota, and Port Orchard, Washington. He served in the U.S. Marine Corps from 1946 to 1949, married Verna Schulke in 1951, completed his high school education in 1968, and continued his education at the University of Oregon. Jack served many years in the U.S. Forest Service in Washington and Oregon and was fire management officer on the Zigzag Ranger District. He moved to Alaska in the 1970s where he worked for the Bureau of Land Management in Anchorage until his retirement in 1984. He and his wife then moved to Dufur, Oregon, where they resided for the past 29 years. He was a member of Faith Lutheran Church, the NRA, the Elks Lodge, the American Legion, and the VFW. Survivors include his wife Verna; sons Douglas, Terry, John, Donald, Wayon, and Kelly; 10 grandchildren, and eight great-grandchildren.

John Patrick Rogers died December 29, 2011, at age 85. John was born in Dernacross, Ballinalee, County Longford, Ireland, April 11, 1926, and immigrated to the United States May 12, 1948. After working in New York washing skyscraper windows and on the subway, he traveled to the Pacific Northwest, settled in Lone Rock, Oregon, and became a naturalized citizen on August 25, 1958, in Condon, Oregon. He married Barbara Lowe Williams September 20, 1959. John served in the U.S. Forest Service from June 1958 until December 1989, after which he worked as a contract log scaler for the state of Oregon. John enjoyed hunting, antiques, and rock collecting as well as travel, especially to his home country of Ireland. Survivors include his wife Barbara; sons Rodney, Thomas, and Peng Liu; grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

Theodore Amos “Ted” Schlapfer died March 7, 2012, at age 90. He was a PNWFSA member and former regional forester for the Southern Region and the Pacific Northwest Region. Ted was born October 11, 1921, in Caldwell, New Jersey. Having been reared in a rural environment and participated in the 1936 World Boy Scout Jamboree, he became interested in an outdoor career. After graduating from the University of Georgia in 1943 with a degree in forestry, Ted served three years in the U.S. Navy during World War II as executive officer of an LCI (a beach landing craft for infantry) in the Pacific theatre. He returned safely from the war and married his sweetheart, Elizabeth “Beth” Harper, in 1946. Departing the East Coast in a 1935 Ford, they reached the West Coast where they began their long relationship with the U.S. Forest Service. Ted began his Forest Service career in 1946 on the Shasta National Forest, and later served as fire staff officer on the Los Padres National

Forest. He attended the first National Fire Behavior School, then taught fire behavior in Region 5 and the line officer function in the national sessions. In 1959, Ted was appointed supervisor of the South Tongass National Forest in Alaska, and in 1963 became supervisor of the Black Hills National Forest in South Dakota. Two years later, he was assistant director of the division of recreation in the WO. In 1968, Ted was appointed as regional forester for the Southern Region and, on August 7, 1972, became regional forester for the Pacific Northwest Region which he served during very challenging times until he retired from the Forest Service in 1977. After retirement, Ted and Beth lived in Cornelius, Oregon, where they started Sun Shower Orchards. Highly regarded as a natural resource professional, Ted served as an adjunct professor at Lewis and Clark College for 10 years. There he started an advanced leadership program designed to instill leadership principles and techniques for natural resource policy issue resolution. This program continued in his honor. Ted conducted other seminars across the United States and Canada, and also taught management seminars for Regions 4 and 5 and the Bureau of Land Management. He left these activities in October 1989 to work full-time at his apple and Christmas tree business. A long-time member of the Society of American Foresters and the American Forestry Association, Ted served on the National Museum of Forest Service History board of directors. Beth died in April 2009. Survivors include their four children, Todd, Joanna, Jeff, and Jake; eight grandchildren; and one great-grandchild.

Paulina Strong died December 4, 2011, at age 94. She was a PNWFSA member and the widow of PNWFSA member Donald Lyle “Don” Strong who died January 26, 2009, at age 85. Paulina and Don married in 1993. No further details are available.

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OldSmokeys Jim Golden and John Marker Represented NAFSR at Sustainable Northwest Conference

OldSmokeys **Jim Golden** and **John Marker** represented the National Association of Forest Service Retirees (NAFSR) at Sustainable Northwest’s annual Rural Voices for Conservation and Communities Policy Conference in Vancouver, Washington, on March 7 to 9, 2012. Regional foresters from four western regions were among the participants. Jim is NAFSR president, and John is PNWFSA representative to NAFSR.

Changes continued from page 19

Vanderlin, Orville & Roberta — New members: 9 N Pershing, Wenatchee, WA 98801
Telephone: 509-662-8602 E-mail: orvanderlin@frontier.com

Wagner, Al & Denise — Change address: 650 S Rancho Santa Fe Rd, Space 185, San Marcos, CA 92078
Change e-mail: dnwags185@gmail.com

Letters

Cal von Weissenfluh *remembers Ethel Conway*
To know her was to love her.

Bill Covey *remembers Ken Drahos*

Ken Drahos' passing brought back some good memories. In the summer of 1944, I worked on the Raven Ranger District of the Kootenai National Forest in Region 1 on trail maintenance and as a lookout. Ken and a friend of his, Shorty Nelson, had done trail maintenance on that same district in 1943. Both of these men were HUGE! Many a log these fellas cut out of the trails were way too big for the crew I was on. We usually cut them into pieces, but they merely heaved the eight-to-10-foot-long sections off the trail. The alternate ranger, who was their boss at the time, told me that it was hard to get them to sharpen their axes as they would rather just "beat" their way through a log.

While I was in forestry school in Missoula we had an annual Foresters Ball dance and fund raiser. Ken and Shorty served as bouncers at the door. Their job was to collect all alcohol and keep "law and order." They, to my knowledge, never got a bad time from anyone! My brother Harry, also a forestry student at that time, was 6 foot 4, but both Ken and Shorty were a good two or three inches taller and they were not skinny.

Hank Hays *remembers Ken Drahos*

Ken Drahos was district forest ranger in Craig, Alaska, when I was sent there in 1957. He could lift 50-gallon drums. He was not there long, transferred back to Region 6. Later, I got in touch with him when he was retired in Walla Walla. I liked him right away, his wife also. He thought at the time I was maybe going to replace him; not true, of course.

Walt Knapp *remembers Ken Drahos*

Ken worked on the Fremont National Forest for many years. Despite the fact that I knew Ken during my two tours on the Fremont, I had no idea of his football background—imagine, drafted by the New York Giants! And he turned it down to become a forester! I guess that tells you that he had his values in the right place. Ken was just a great guy, not a mean bone in his (big!) body. I'm sorry to see him go.

Elton Thomas *remembers Ken Drahos*

I also have fond memories of Ken Drahos. Our families lived across the alley from one another in Lakeview, Oregon, while I was stationed there in the early 1970s. Ken was the Fremont National Forest silviculturist when I knew him. His daughter used to babysit for our two children and he had a special family.

I remember one time he drove a van to Walla Walla or Milton Freewater where one of his family members lived. They were sharing a beef, and Ken drove all the way back to Lakeview in the middle of the winter with the heater off and the windows rolled down to keep the meat from defrosting. Tough guy!

John Marker *remembers Glenn Haney*

Glen was one of the solid, behind-the-scenes leaders of the U.S. Forest Service. While I didn't know him well, I did follow

his work. He was the type of person who could take command when needed, but for the most part was more a listener than a talker. I know that he injected himself into many internal issues of the Forest Service, which was fortunate for the Outfit.

Pat Kelly *remembers Bob Janes*

My first job on the Hood River Ranger District, Mt. Hood National Forest—my first Forest Service job—was on Bob's trail crew for a few weeks waiting for the fire season to start along with several other fire crew members. Bob came out to inspect our work. After giving us some pointers on the trail he sat down with us, lit up his pipe, and asked about our backgrounds. I'd just finished a year as an infantryman in the 101st Airborne in Vietnam. Bob filled us in on his World War II service as an infantryman in the 101st Airborne.

During the next five years I spent on the Hood River Ranger District, we talked often. His friendly, quiet, calm, knowledgeable, and professional manner represented the best in the Forest Service. He was the first of several wonderful mentors who I had the privilege of working with.

He was also the accident investigator during my only Forest Service accident when a deer jumped on the roof of the Forest Service vehicle I was driving on Middle Mountain Road. We laughed over it, but I still had to turn my Forest Service driver's license in and be driven to the SO to request my license back from Forest Supervisor Wright Mallory. Rest in peace, Bob.

Jim Olsen *remembers Jack Rae*

Just the other day I was thinking of Jack and Verna. Jack was fire management officer when I was district ranger at Zig Zag Ranger District, Mt. Hood National Forest. I have always been proud to say Jack Rae and I are friends. Jack was honest, trustworthy, loyal, and cheerful. When we got each other in trouble, and when we got ourselves in trouble, we always supported each other.

Jack was a Hall of Fame slash burner and fire camp expediter. When we had burned units the day before, Jack was always up way before dawn, checking them out and reporting back very early in the morning. He did things like that, on his own, doing things right. I love that guy.

George Berscheid *remembers Ted Schlapfer*

Ted was one of the nicest men I ever had the pleasure of working with.

Bob Devlin *remembers Ted Schlapfer*

I first met Ted in the Fall of 1958. I was stationed at Oak Knoll Ranger District on the Klamath National Forest in Region 5. Ted was down from Alaska visiting some friends on the Klamath and doing some duck hunting.

Our ranger invited Ted to talk to the district employees at our monthly safety meeting. I still remember many of the points that Ted talked about. About how practicing safety was an "attitude" and a "part of the job." I was very impressed with this guy I had never met before.

We crossed paths many times after that, especially when I came to Region 6 in 1980. We were both fortunate to be district rangers on the Salmon River Ranger District on the Klamath. I enjoyed the many visits I had with Ted and Liz about the

Salmon River country.

I will miss Ted, as I miss Liz. He was a true professional and gentleman.

Hank Hays *remembers Ted Schlapfer*

Many remember the days on the Tongass National Forest when Ted Schlapfer was supervisor in Ketchikan—a great time and group then. I was district forest ranger in Ketchikan at the time. I just wrote Ted a note, since last year I was in Bend, but did not know he had moved there. I wrote an essay about the Ketchikan days, but lost my copy. Maybe someone has it. I know I sent one to Ted.

Max Peterson *remembers Ted Schlapfer*

I knew Ted for at least 30 of my 37 years with the Forest Service, but my most vivid memories are the time I was deputy regional forester in Region 8 when he was regional forester. He was a great mentor and friend. He and Beth made our transition from Region 5 to Region 8 very easy. We will miss both of them.

Neil Zander *remembers the School Fire and Jerry Swank*

It has been 6½ years since the School Fire and a lot of fire killed trees are falling. It is not wise to be in the area during high wind, and it is wise to carry a chainsaw afterward.

Jerry Swank was not only a good friend, he was my brother-in-law. He was a dedicated husband to Joan and a wonderful grandfather to his grandchildren. He is missed.

Melba Saylor *remembers the Winter Rim Fire of 1966*

The articles about the Winter Rim Fire on the Fremont National Forest in the summer of 1966 (*OldSmokeys Newsletter* Fall 2011 and Winter 2012) really stirred memories for me. I had resigned my position as assistant forest dispatcher sometime earlier to stay home with my two adopted babies.

On that mid-August day in 1966 I received a call from Fremont administrative officer Erv Berreth. He informed me that the Winter Rim Fire had just gone project and that Pat IntHout, fire staff officer, and Haven Stanaway, forest dispatcher, had requested that I return to work to assist with the dispatching. I told Erv that I would try to come back and would see how the babies got along with the babysitter. So I was signed up on a fire time slip and went to work.

When the fire was controlled I was then asked to stay to assist with demobilizing. The RO decided to have a regional fire analysis so I was asked to stay and help prepare for the analysis. Needless to say, the babies and I did fine with me working.

After a tour on the Fremont, in the RO, and on the Rogue River National Forest, some 30 years later I retired in 1994.

Kent Clarida *thanks PNWFSA volunteers*

Thanks to all the volunteers doing the essential work for the association. Thanks, also, for the excellent and very informative *OldSmokeys Newsletters*.

Mike Cooley *joins the OldSmokeys*

The *OldSmokeys Newsletter* and some arm twisting from other Forest Service retirees finally convinced me it was time to join your organization. [*Mike's summary of his career is in the New*

Members section of this issue.] I retired in June 1999 and my wife Mary and I stayed in Grants Pass. It's a great place to live with an exceptional climate, lots of outdoor amenities, and low pollution. The first two-thirds of my career was wonderful and I loved every day of it. But the last few years were polluted by lawsuits, appeals, downsizings, spotted owls, etc. I was ready to get out.

I don't elk hunt much anymore, but 26 kills isn't bad. I still deer hunt and fish every chance I get. I have both a trout boat for lakes and a drift boat for the Rogue River and am always ready to go out. I love to stay in touch with old Forest Service friends, so if you are ever in the vicinity of Grants Pass, look us up.

Erin Newman *joins the OldSmokeys*

Guess I am one now, huh? Bob Devlin has been bugging (asking) me for years to join the Region 6 retirees. He finally succeeded!

Glad to be here, even though I'm still gainfully employed and enjoying my job in F&AM in the WO (duty station in Albuquerque).

Also proud to be second generation Forest Service (my Dad worked on the Siuslaw National Forest in the 1960s) and to be in a dual-career Forest Service family (my husband, Corbin, is the Regional Forester in Region 3).

Forest Service green just runs through our veins.

Looking forward to a "lifetime" of fun with the Old-Smokeys!

Bus Carrell *checks in from Florence, Arizona, and submits a great article for the Summer 2012 issue*

I am 97 now and my wife Edna is 98. We have been married 76 years. She was a great part of my career. She is a partial invalid now, but we are doing OK. We have so many great memories. I can't help much anymore so I sent \$500 for the emergency relief fund.

My early days might be different than others, but not much. Many of us did get a chance to learn what it was all about before we were given professional assignments. [With reference to his first U.S. Forest Service boss, Bus wrote] Grover Burch passed the Civil Service exam by knowing how much horses ate per day when packing two hundred pounds and how to tie a diamond hitch, etc. His assignment was to start at the Columbia (now the Gifford Pinchot) and travel north all summer and put out fires.... He ended up on the Mt. Baker. I wish I could locate his diary. Morris Jenkins was with him in his later days and had all his diaries.

I enjoy hearing all the past and current problems and progress in the newsletters. Thanks to all of you who do such a great job.

Editor's Note: Bus submitted a fascinating story about his early years in the Forest Service that will be published as the Summer 2012 OldSmokeys Newsletter Feature under the title "We Were Trained and Put to the Test." Thanks, Bus!

Ken Cochran *checks in from Murphysboro, Illinois*

Enjoy the "news." I don't get much contact with old friends now that I've returned "home" to southern Illinois.

Hope to spend a bit of time in your area in July.

Temple Hahn *checks in from Earlysville, Virginia, and comments on Cultural Transformation*

Greetings from Virginia. Britta and I have had another good year with our sons and grandchildren. Also, had a great trip to Greece and Turkey in May.

Otherwise, I agree with John Marker and Les Joslin's comments in the Fall 2011 *OldSmokeys Newsletter* on the Chief's focus on Cultural Transformation, which appears to be just another wrapper for all the diversity efforts made since the 1960s. What is needed is to have the training resources directed at developing good leadership and management skills such as planning, organizing, motivating, and controlling.

An Academy would be one way to accomplish this. Sadly, as we all learned in public administration, all decisions are made in a political climate. The political appointees and a number of Department [of Agriculture] staff are interested in supporting the agenda of the moment and have little interest in supporting the mission of the Forest Service. So, I do not have much hope that there will be support for an Academy, but good luck to those who are trying!

Jerry Patchen *checks in from Redmond, Oregon, and tells of missionary service in Mexico*

After 21 years as missionaries in Mexico, it got really difficult for Bobbe and me to physically get our work done. Four bypass and heart valve replacement surgery for me in 2009 didn't help. (Of course, it was much harder on the pig than it was on me.) So we stepped down from our positions with NorthWest Outreaches, Inc., ministry and new people have replaced us. We moved to Redmond, Oregon, near one of our sons. We're still involved, but as board members.

We will greatly miss the people and culture of Mexico and the many friends we've made. We will miss letting people know the good news about Christ, encouraging, teaching, and helping people meet basic physical, spiritual, and educational needs. There were times of joy and laughter and times of sorrow and tears as there are with all people. I fell on my face (figuratively) many times, but one just has to get up and keep on keepin' on.

These were experiences of a lifetime and we were greatly blessed. Meanwhile, it is good to be a bit closer to our kids and we are trying to get re-acclimated.

Pete Peterson *checks in from La Pine, Oregon*

This is one of those letters I have been trying to write for some time, a letter to the *OldSmokeys Newsletter* to say thanks for helping me out trying to get my brain back in working order.

I had a heart attack and stroke that set me back, but with the help of my wife and members of the Westside Fire Department [who] got to me in a short time I was airlifted to the heart center in Portland where I was in bed for over a month [but] don't remember any of it. I went through speech and physical treatment.

I am trying to remember all the good things while I was working for the Forest Service and many small fire departments...in the past. My goal is to get my brain back in working

order so I can remember those days in Powers on the Siskiyou. I had graduated from Penn State and got the job from Harold Simes who told me to work hard and things [would] work out. So I spent time in timber and fire and I'm sure I did my part. It [would] take too many pages to [cover] everything I did as an FMO on the Gifford Pinchot National Forest and the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area along with details all over the West.

This is the part that upsets me. I cannot remember most of what I did and all the forests I worked on in the West and all the details I worked on. But that is a short history of what I did....

The *OldSmokeys Newsletter* is a way [for me] to see where the Forest Service was and where it is headed. It is great to read about what all those people like Ted Stubblefield are doing, what the Forest Service once was and where it is headed. But I'm still upset about giving up the green fleet which was a major part of the old Forest Service identity. This was one of those I could not understand. I realize that times are different....

I could go on and on but my message is to keep the newsletter going so I can help my brain so I can get back to the old days when we needed more people with common sense. All I want is to get back to remind folks to keep working hard and just hope things work out.

Please keep up the good work which you all do, and I hope to get to one of the board meetings so I can meet with all those who I hope I can remember.

Ken Till *checks in from Fort Collins, Colorado, and comments on Sheila's retirement and their move*

Sheila retires in 2012 and we are relocating to Coeur d'Alene to settle down. We are busy with the funding of the Paul Gleason Wildfire Memorial Scholarship at Colorado State University and the establishment of the Ron Neely Wildland Fire Memorial Scholarship fund for the Methow Valley School District in north-central Washington. A very busy year ahead.

Wishing you all the best for 2012!

Jim Bracken *remembers the Winema National Forest*

I would like to add myself and several others who worked on the Winema [to Dan Abraham's article "Winema National Forest is 50 Years Old: Happy Birthday, Princess Winema!" in the Summer 2011 *OldSmokeys Newsletter*].

Don't recall many dates, but I detailed from the Fremont National Forest early in the spring to do some presale work on the Chemult Ranger District. Drove every day through the Silver Lake Ranger District to the Indian lands to do some landline work. This lasted about three months.

In the fall of 1963 I was offered a transfer to the Winema National Forest to work on a compartmentation study and timber-type the forest. I transferred in January 1964 to the Winema SO. Walt Knapp came over later. Norm Gould was our boss (great guy). Jim Simonson was project leader at the time; Dave Clemens, a forester, and Joe Dupree, a forestry tech, were assigned to the project.

I had to detail to the Chemult Ranger District for a while because there was too much snow to do any field work. Doug Shaw was ranger; good man to work for. When the weather and ground condition got so we could work, we hit the field running.

We spent every day working mainly on the Chemult and Chiloquin districts. It was really nice country to work in. We were eventually snowed out again. Don't know what happened to Dave and Joe, but Walt and I went to the SO and spent our time compiling the data we had gathered in the field season.

Norm came to me in January 1964 and asked me to come with him to the Mt. Hood National Forest to work in the Job Corps. Norm had been made center director at the Timber Lake Job Corps Center and he offered me a work leader position. I tried to turn him down, but he informed me that every self-respecting Forest Service employee should have to spend some time on the west side. I transferred from the Winema to the Mt. Hood in March 1964.

One final bit of information that a lot of people don't know is the Winema got the first Studebaker pickups the Forest Service ever got. We got one and we and everyone else called them "green diggers." They were light with big V-8s and in that punice soil the forest had, if you spin your tires you were stuck.

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U.S. Forest Service "Future Leaders" Learned About Agency History Recently

"Imagine men mounted on horses, armed with rifles and side-arms, patrolling millions of acres of public land," began a March 14, 2012, USDA Blog article "Future Forest Service Leaders Learn About Agency History." "These men were typical U.S. Forest Service rangers over a century ago. This is how the Forest Service first approached forest management."

That's not so hard for many OldSmokeys who were mentored by such forest rangers to imagine. But it probably was hard for the members of Forest Service Class of 2011 of a federal government leadership development program called Presidential Management Fellows to imagine when Forest Service historian Dr. Lincoln Bramwell recently shared the history of the Outfit with them. Just what did he tell them?

"Early European settlers approached the abundant forests in the United States as a source of resources, but also as an obstacle to their preferred agricultural use.

"In 1891, the Forest Reserve Act gave U.S. Presidents authority to reserve forested land from the public. Gifford Pinchot, the first Forest Service chief [convinced] President Theodore Roosevelt...to allow trained foresters in the Department of Agriculture to manage national forests.

"From the Forest Service's creation until 1939, the agency focused management primarily on timber, range, and fire. During World War II, the Forest Service supported the war effort by providing timber, and after the war, the agency supplied the suburban housing construction boom.

"After the mid-20th century, the United States began undergoing major cultural and policy changes. The 1960 Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act mandated that the Forest Service equally manage outdoor recreation, range, timber, watersheds, and fish and wildlife." And so on up to now.

"National forest management has come a long way since forest rangers primarily patrolled forests about a century ago."

OldSmokeys know all that, and now some of the Outfit's future leaders have heard something about it, too.

Editors Note: An entire college-level course on the history and literature of the Outfit would be part of the challenging curriculum at the proposed U.S. Forest Service Academy.

Prepared from "Future Forest Service Leaders Learn About Agency History" posted by Renee Lee, in the USDA Blog on March 14, 2012.

U.S. Forest Service Bend, Oregon, Offices Consolidated in New Building

Deschutes National Forest offices in Bend, Oregon—those of the SO and the Bend-Fort Rock Ranger District—occupied a new office building on part of the site of the old Bend Pine Nursery in northeastern Bend during November 2011.

The government-owned structure was built with American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 funds and funds derived from the sale of most of the Bend Pine Nursery site to the Bend Metro Parks and Recreation District authorized by the Bend Pine Nursery Land Conveyance Act of 2000. The \$8.25 million structure replaces the annual cost of leasing two office buildings.

U.S. Forest Service Loses Wilderness Pioneer Bill Worf

U.S. Forest Service wilderness pioneer William Allen "Bill" Worf died in Missoula, Montana, on December 21, 2011, at 85.

Bill was born July 29, 1926, in Reed Point, Montana, and raised on a small ranch during the Great Depression. He graduated early from Forsyth High School to enlist in the U.S. Marine Corps. He served three years during World War II and saw combat on Iwo Jima. He returned to Montana and married Eva Jane Batey of Rosebud in 1946. He earned a B.S. degree in forestry at the University of Montana in 1950.

Bill served in the U.S. Forest Service for nearly 32 years on four national forests and in two ROs and the WO. Appointed forest supervisor of the Bridger National Forest in 1961, Bill developed and installed the first formal Forest Service wilderness management plan.

At the same time, Bill actively campaigned for passage of the Wilderness Act of 1964 that established the National Wilderness Preservation System. When it passed, he and five others were charged with developing regulations and policy guidelines for implementing the act within the National Forest System. He was then permanently assigned to the WO to lead the wilderness program.

Bill's devotion to wilderness management continued after his retirement from the Forest Service in 1981. In 1989, he and two colleagues founded Wilderness Watch, the only national citizens' organization dedicated solely to promoting sound stewardship of congressionally-designated wildernesses and wild rivers. He inspired many wilderness management careers.

Prepared from a December 28, 2011, obituary in the Missoulian and other sources.

Books

OldSmokey Bill Ciesla's New Book *Forest Entomology* Offers the "Global Perspective" Promised in the Subtitle

Insects are the most abundant and diverse organisms that inhabit our planet and are found in all the world's forest ecosystems. Many feed and/or breed on parts of trees. Others weaken, deform, or kill trees, and compete with humans for the many goods and services that trees and forests provide.

Forest Entomology: A Global Perspective by OldSmokey William L. "Bill" Ciesla examines forest insects in a global context and reviews their dynamics, interactions with humans, and methods for monitoring and managing species that damage forests. Also provided are 235 profiles of forest insects around the world. A series of tables provides summaries of the distribution and hosts of many more species. Included are those that damage forests, others that are simply curiosities, and some that are beneficial.

The book is designed as a reference for students, practicing foresters, and forest health specialists, especially those who work internationally or are concerned with species that have the potential to expand their ranges via international trade, travel, or environmental changes.

Bill studied forestry and forest entomology at the State University of New York, College of Environmental Science and Forestry. He is a forest health specialist and has held positions with the U.S. Forest Service, the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, and as a forest health consultant. He has worked in over 30 countries, is author or co-author of over 160 publications, and was the 2005 recipient of the Western Forest Insect Work Conference Founder's Award.

Forest Entomology: A Global Perspective by William A. Ciesla (ISBN 978-1-4443-3314-5), hardcover, 416 pages, was published in May 2011 by Wiley-Blackwell at \$129.95.

Mark Hudson's *Fire Management in the American West: Forest Politics and the Rise of Megafires* Proves Controversial

Most analysts attribute the rise in number and size of wildfires in the western United States—and the conditions that have led to increasingly catastrophic wildfires—to the U.S. Forest Service's almost century-long policy of wildfire suppression.

But, much to the chagrin of those analysts—and especially Professor Stephen Pyne, America's leading fire historian, who writes "poor choices made primarily by the U.S. Forest Service...rendered the nation's backcountry into an overgrown tinderbox"—sociologist Mark Hudson spreads the blame around. In what Pyne calls "an explicitly Marxist critique that shifts the blame from the USFS...to its 'weakness relative to a highly organized network of timber capitalists,'" Hudson finds the roots of the problem in the Forest Service's relationship with other, more powerful elements of society—the timber industry in par-

ticular. On this score and others, Pyne's November 2011 review published in H-Net Reviews in the Humanities and Social Sciences offers counterpoint to Hudson.

Fire Management in the American West by Mark Hudson (ISBN 978-1-60732-088-3), hardcover, 256 pages, was published in 2011 by the University Press of Colorado at \$55.00, and is also an e-book (ISBN-978-1-60732-089-0) at \$44.00.

M.R. "Mike" Kania's Novel *Kynwulf* Tracks an Awkward Young Man's Start in Today's U.S. Forest Service

Alex Kynwulf looks and acts a lot different from most people. Fresh out of Penn State, against all odds and his father's wishes, Alex lands a recreation forester job on the fictitious Sleeping Deer Ranger District of the White Cloud National Forest.

Stretching geography as Ivan Doig did to squeeze his fictitious Two Medicine National Forest between Glacier National Park and the Lewis and Clark National Forest, author M.R. "Mike" Kania squeezes this fictitious forest into that part of central Idaho occupied by the Salmon-Challis National Forest. The ranger district and the action are based in the fictitious little town of Goldburg, Idaho.

"Working for the U.S. Forest Service is a new adventure for Alex, often more than he would like," Kania tells the reader. "Tormented by his inability to act with purpose and need, Alex struggles with a unique inertia and fumbles in and out of love as fate moves him toward the one big thing."

I couldn't help thinking, as I struggled along with Alex, how he'd benefit from the proposed U.S. Forest Service Academy and the rigorous course of instruction and experience for entry-level professionals and technicians that would make him or break him to his benefit, the Outfit's benefit, and the public's benefit. But it's not there to develop whatever potential he and others might have to act with purpose and other qualities essential to forest officers, so Alex and others more or less awkward than he just bloom or not where they are planted. You'll have to read the book to learn Alex's fate.

Kynwulf is a uniquely different addition to both contemporary western literature and the much narrower genre I call Forest Service literature that will appeal to some and will not appeal to others. The plot is plausible enough, and most of us have seen enough characters such as some in this novel we shouldn't be shocked by their lifestyles or lexicons.

Mike Kania is a landscape architect who has served over 20 years in the U.S. Forest Service as a firefighter, fire staff officer, and district ranger in Utah, Oregon, Alaska, and Idaho. He is a National Endowment for the Arts fellow and lives "just over the mountains from Goldburg." That can't be too far from Ogden where he works at Region 4's RO.

Kynwulf (ISBN 978-0615433417), soft cover, 345 pages, was published on December 1, 2011, by 3mph Publishing, Dexter, Michigan, at \$16.99. Orders for the novel are being taken at <www.amazon.com>. For additional information, visit the author's website at <www.kynwulf.net>. —Les Joslin

Uncle Sam's Cabins



*Government Mineral Springs Guard Station in 1969.
U.S. Forest Service photograph*

Government Mineral Springs Guard Station

Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Washington

By Les Joslin

Government Mineral Springs, 14 miles north of Carson, Washington, on what was then the Columbia National Forest, was a popular recreation area long before the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) built the U.S. Forest Service guard station and campground by the same name in 1937 and 1938. Indeed, for a quarter century, a 50-room hotel that boasted bath houses, mineral springs claimed to offer a plethora of medicinal benefits, and other attractions welcomed visitors until it burned to the ground in 1935.

Two years later, CCC enrollees from Camp Hemlock built Government Mineral Springs Guard Station for Forest Service administration of the public campground they significantly expanded and other area recreation use and fire protection. Alfred Albert, the first forest guard stationed at Government Mineral

Springs, lived at the station with his wife and two children during the summers of 1937 and 1938.

Fifteen years later, OldSmokey **Vern Clapp**—then a Syracuse University forestry student—was one of two seasonal guards District Ranger Vince Olson posted at Government Springs Guard Station for the summer of 1953 to look after that end of his Gifford Pinchot National Forest—renamed from Columbia National Forest in 1949—Wind River Ranger District. Vern and his partner had spent a routine summer maintaining the campground and chasing smokes until, one quiet summer day as they ate lunch in the station, they heard a tremendous crash and boom, and looked out the window to see dust swirling and branches falling. A nearby 300-year-old, 10-foot Douglas-fir had crashed to the ground, barely missing the station. Its time had come!

“As the dust and branches settled,” Vern recalled almost six decades later, “we ran out to see what happened. The cabin and its inhabitants would have been squashed flat if the tree had fallen at just a slightly different lay. Its butt, about a hundred feet from the station, was rotten, and its top was out. But the part that lay alongside the cabin was six feet in diameter and sound. We worked at that tree the rest of the summer, sawing it into wheels and splitting them into firewood.”

By 1975, more giant Douglas-firs and cedars that graced the campground had become unstable and fallen. The popular campground was closed and the guard station abandoned that year. Time, weather, and vandalism took their toll. By 2001, a roof leak and other moisture had damaged the floor and walls and caused other structural damage. Vandals had removed shutters, broken windows, and so forth. Some in the Forest Service thought it was time to bulldoze the building.

OldSmokey **Lloyd Musser** thought otherwise. He believed the building was worth saving and restoring as a historic cabin rental. Gifford Pinchot National Forest heritage resource specialists planned the project and Mt. Adams Ranger District personnel supervised an AmeriCorps team; an OldSmokeys crew that, in addition to Vern and the late **Clay Beal**, former Wind River district ranger, included **Dave Jay**, **Dave Scott**, **Ron Walters**, and others; Passport in Time volunteers; Skamania County Jail inmates; and a series of contractors who put the building right by June 2002. Even 92-year-old former Forest Guard Alfred Albert put in a couple days work. Since its re-opening in October 2002, historic Government Mineral Springs Guard Station has been a popular recreation rental cabin.

Editor's Note: To get to historic Government Mineral Springs Guard Station from Interstate 84, take Cascade Locks Exit 44 and cross Bridge of the Gods to Washington Highway 14 and drive five miles to the Carson junction with Wind River Highway. Follow Wind River Highway through Carson and continue north about 14 miles to Carson National Fish Hatchery. Continue northwest for one mile on Forest Road 3065 to the entrance. When roads are snow-free, the historic station may be reached by car; it's 10 minutes by snowshoes or skis.

*Thanks to OldSmokey **Vern Clapp** for sharing his adventure and to Gifford Pinchot National Forest Archaeologist Rick McClure for the historic photograph.*

Out of the Past



Daniel D. Olin, U.S. Forest Service, at Fish Lake Ranger Station, in the 1942 photograph published in the Winter 2012 OldSmokeys Newsletter . U.S. Forest Service photograph

“That Ranger Was My Father”

By Stephen T. Olin, M.D.

I was quite taken by surprise on turning to page 16 of the Winter 2012 *OldSmokeys Newsletter* and the picture with the caption “A U.S. Forest Service ranger stood next to the rustic Fish Lake Ranger Station sign in 1942.” That ranger was my father, Daniel D. Olin (March 3, 1911-January 19, 1991). He and my mother, Beth Billings Olin (September 23, 1913-May 4, 2009) were married January 29, 1942, the same year as the photo.

I was born October 26, 1947, in Eugene, Oregon, and moved to Westfir, where I spent my early years until we moved to Grants Pass, where I attended first grade. We subsequently moved to Roseburg, then Portland before a final move to Fairfax, Virginia, where my father completed his career in Arlington, Virginia. My mother and father immediately moved back West to Salem, Oregon, where they lived until their deaths.

I look forward to each *OldSmokeys Newsletter* as my maternal grandfather, Jay Nelson Billings, was also a forester in Wallowa, Oregon, where my mother was born and raised. My paternal grandfather, Frederick Roland Olin, was supervisor of the mill in Mill City, Oregon, where my father spent his youth.

Editor’s Note: This is taken from a February 6, 2012, e-mail from Dr. Stephen T. Olin of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, since 1973, who plans to return to Oregon on retirement. Dr. Olin provided an answer to my unasked question: “Who is the fellow in the photograph?” And he did so just in time for me to revise the caption for that photograph in the revised edition of Uncle Sam’s Cabins: A Visitor’s Guide to Historic U.S. Forest Service Ranger Stations of the West now in publication. I was pleased to help Dr. Olin obtain an 8x10 copy of the photograph of his father at historic Fish Lake Ranger Station. The photograph was loaned to me by Jim Denney of the Friends of Fish Lake.

My First Forest Service Job

“Go West Young Man, Go West”

By John Marker

Stepping off the train in Dunsmuir, California, on a warm day in June 1955 was also stepping into my first real job with the U.S. Forest Service. At 18 years of age a recent high school graduate from a small high school in Marienville, Pennsylvania, this step was also the beginning of a Forest Service career that would span the next 37 years.

My arrival in Dunsmuir and short trip to McCloud, where I was to work as a firefighter on a headquarters pumper crew (now known as an engine crew), was the result of many good coincidences and a long-time dream of being a Forest Service firefighter in the West. The dream started after seeing “Red Skies of Montana,” a dramatized story of the Mann Gulch Fire in Region 1 that killed 13 smokejumpers, in 1949, and reading *Fire*, a 1947 novel by George R. Stewart about a mythical large wildfire in the national forests of the northern Sierra Nevada of California plus growing up in the Forest Service.

A kid in Pennsylvania

It was also an end to an “apprenticeship” with the Forest Service that started when I was ten years old. Growing up on the Allegheny National Forest, I tagged after Dad, General District Assistant Roy “Pinky” Marker, while he did a variety of Marienville Ranger District jobs from building and road maintenance to timber marking, public contacts, special use inspections, and other tasks common to ranger districts. I got to learn all kinds of skills from inventorying and inspecting the district fire cache and mixing tree marking paint, sharpening tools, digging post holes, washing pickups, and sweeping out warehouses. But the biggest thrill was the excitement of fire seasons.

In the East there are two fire seasons, spring and fall, and as I got a little older I was part of Dad’s initial attack crew, which consisted of the two of us and one pickup with a 50-gallon slip-on pumper. At first I was the “radio operator” and later moved up to fire line digger and water squirter. The normal fire manning for the district was Dad, two part-time lookouts, and several on-call pick-up fire crews from small sawmills, oil and gas companies, and high schools in the area.

I also served as a relief lookout when one of the regulars wasn’t available. All of this was as a “volunteer” since I wasn’t old enough to be on a fire time slip, but it was great excitement to be doing “grown up” things. When I was 16, I was able to be on our high school fire crew and get paid. I got out of school to fight a number of fires in the forest as a real firefighter.

During high school summers I worked for a contractor operating one of the Allegheny’s big recreation areas with camping, picnicking and a swimming lake. During these summers I added garbage collecting, toilet cleaning, beach cleaning, trail brushing, entrance ticket selling, and life guarding to my skill set. But during this time the idea of “going West” just kept growing. So in 1955, after high school graduation, away I went thanks to a graduation gift of a round-trip railroad coach ticket to California.

A firefighter in California

I got the summer job on the Shasta-Trinity National Forest through a friend of mine who gave me the information about whom to write to and advice on how to fill out the application. Dad told me not to mention I was the son of a Forest Service employee since at that time it was sometimes tough on Forest Service “brats” because the outfit didn’t want to be accused of favoritism.

So here I was on the McCloud District at a classic Region 5 “white” (as opposed to tobacco brown) ranger station with a two-room office, three houses, two warehouses, a vehicle compound, and a barracks, all surrounded by ponderosa pine trees, patches of the highest brush I had ever seen, and a spectacular view of Mt. Shasta. The smell of pine trees was intoxicating to someone from eastern hardwood country.

After settling in the barracks, meeting the rest of the crew, working out the cooking details and meeting the crew foreman, the routine of a headquarters fire crew began. Contrary to my dreams, we didn’t chase a bunch of fires every day. Rather, we did a lot of cleaning, maintenance of vehicles, painting, mowing and other station tasks. Fire training was about eight hours during the first week of work and consisted of line building through manzanita, learning to operate the pump on our 4x4 International truck, and fire safety. Protective gear was a hard hat, cotton jeans and shirt, plus gloves and boots.

The crew was a foreman, tank truck operator (TTO), and two crewmen. Days off were staggered to try to have three people on duty at all times. We got no overtime, but a 15 percent increase of our base salary for two hours standby five days a week and eight hours standby on one of our days off. We were also required to let the foreman or TTO know where we could be reached when off the compound. In a company town like McCloud that wasn’t a big problem since there was one company store, one theater, one swimming pool, one soda fountain, and one post office. The nearest bright lights were in Mt. Shasta City, 12 miles away on the other side of the mountain.

The lack of fire excitement was even more frustrating when we could hear the forest radio traffic of the Mt. Shasta crew, on the other side of the mountain, with their two pumpers making frequent fire runs chasing railroad fires in the Sacramento River Canyon. But finally, in late June, we got to go! A railroad fire on the north side of Mt. Shasta, about 25 miles north of Mt. Shasta City, escaped initial attack. The Shasta-Trinity’s automatic dispatch plan called for us to respond.

So over the hill through Mt. Shasta City, then north on U.S. Highway 97, we went at the breakneck speed of 50 miles per hour. The two of us beginners sat on the tool boxes in the back of the truck, chin straps holding our hard hats on, and trying to look as heroic as possible when passing through towns.

As soon as we reached Mt Shasta City the smoke from the fire was visible. It looked like a big thunderhead. I had no idea how big the fire was, but it looked exciting and scary. When we got closer, the fire, burning in a huge brush field on the lower slope of the mountain near the Bolam railroad siding and pushed by a brisk wind, was very visible.

We turned off U.S. 97 onto a dirt road leading to the fire,

and met a long line of other Forest Service fire equipment, pumpers, crew trucks, fire cats on low beds, and pick-ups moving toward the fire. I never in my wildest dream thought the Forest Service had so much equipment. Back on the Allegheny there might have been thirty pieces of equipment, tops, on the entire forest.

We were assigned to a section of line to support a TSI (timber stand improvement) crew in building line and firing out a flank of the fire. Building line and firing out in tall brush was a new and nervous experience for someone used to fighting fires in the grass fields and hardwood forests of Pennsylvania. But stiff upper lip and stay alert!

After what seemed like a day, a D-7 Cat showed up. The cat skinner quickly carved a wide line through the brush right next to the fire, and our life became much better as we cleaned up the new line and mopped up fire 100 feet into the burn. By early the next morning the Bolam Fire was controlled at 500 acres and we were released back to McCloud. The trip home in the early morning chill was much less heroic than the trip to the fire. The Bolam Fire was my “large fire” for the season.

But there were other adventures to break the routine of station maintenance such as packing supplies across a snow field to Grizzly Peak lookout, learning phone line repair, and the excitement of “bush whacking” through manzanita fields to occasional lighting fires. There were a couple of other fires of note: one the McCloud dump and the other the Bartle Guard Station cook house fire.

The town dump, a quarter mile from the station, periodically caught fire and for some reason the McCloud River Lumber Company let the Forest Service handle the fire rather than using its several thousand gallon water wagons to put it out. So we got to pump our pitiful little supply of water on it, stir it with our hand tools and enjoy the aroma of burning garbage for several days at a time three or four times during the summer.

The Bartle Cookhouse Fire was great fun and excitement for us, but not for the Bartle tanker crew. One evening as the crew was finishing dinner in the mess hall, grease caught on fire and instantly flashed into the ceiling giving the crew and the cook only a few seconds to get out of the building. They sounded the alarm over the radio and tried to control the fire with their 200 gallons of water, but even in the few minutes it took to get the pumper into action it was too late and the cookhouse was gone.

By the time we arrived, after a 16-mile run from McCloud, it was over. The cookhouse was a pile of ashes, as were the cook’s worldly possessions including his false teeth. Everyone on the district pitched in to help Carl, the cook, replace his teeth and some of his clothes and other belongings.

During my one free day a week I usually went on patrol with one of the district fire prevention people to see parts of the McCloud District I wouldn’t have seen otherwise. McCloud was a big district, close to 600,000 acres including about 80,000 acres of lumber company land. About half of the area was relatively flat and grew ponderosa pine of immense size. I saw logging trains headed to McCloud with log cars carrying three-log loads of 32-foot logs, some over 60 inches in diameter. The McCloud River was on one of the patrol routes. It is one of California’s blue ribbon trout streams and about as spectacular a

mountain river as can be found in the West. On one special patrol we visited the Randolph Hearst Wyntoon Estate on the McCloud River surrounded by no trespass Hearst Corporation land.

The estate had a village of six replica Bavarian mountain chalets a short distance from a large stone castle that used the river for a moat on three sides. The whole complex was kept ready for instant use by the Hearst family, fully stocked with food and dozens of beds with linens changed weekly, used or not. The whole compound was off limits to the public and patrolled by armed caretakers. In the 1970s, when freed from her Symbionese Liberation Army kidnapers, Patricia Hearst was taken to Wyntoon to recover.

The last event of note for the summer was a visit by *Life* magazine to take a centerfold picture of Forest Service fire-fighting forces. The staged picture with Mt. Shasta in the background featured fire trucks, hand crews on their crew trucks, a fire cat, overhead in a jeep and cargo drops from an aircraft. I rode on the fire cat as radio operator and all I got in the picture was my left leg from the knee down.

A good start

During the summer I met some really fine people. Several would be friends and mentors throughout my career. One, the McCloud District fire control officer, Paul Friday, played a major role in my career. Like my dad, Paul had started with the Forest Service in his teenage years working seasonally as a laborer, firefighter, and jack of all trades. After a number of years of summer work followed by winter work on a gold dredge in the Scott River Valley of California, Paul got a permanent appointment on the Shasta Forest. In the early 1950s he became the McCloud District FCO.

Paul was both an excellent fireman and excellent supervisor. He made an effort to help all the “kids” in their first jobs learn how to work and work right. He was instrumental in helping me get summer jobs while I was at Penn State and helping me “get on permanent” after graduation. I owe him a lot as a friend and mentor.

The first of September saw me climbing on the train and heading back to Pennsylvania for another adventure, Penn



John Marker's first summer in the Forest Service was immortalized in this famous photograph in which he rode in the fire cat advancing toward the flames. U.S. Forest Service photograph

State's forestry school. The memories of the summer of '55 helped me focus on getting to be a forester so I could be a full-time member of the U.S. Forest Service. I returned to McCloud in 1958 as a TTO and in 1959 as a brand new forester with his bride of two months.

Editor's Note: John graduated in forestry from Penn State in 1959, joined the U.S. Forest Service, and pursued a career in which, after serving as a Sequoia National Forest district ranger, he focused on fire management and public and legislative affairs in Regions 4, 5, 6, and the WO. After retiring as Region 6 Director, Public and Legislative Affairs, in 1992, John and Mary moved to the Hood River Valley where they have operated successful commercial cherry and pear orchards for the past 13 years and from which John and three partners in North American Wildfire Limited founded Wildfire Magazine (now part of Fire Rescue Magazine) in 1996. John remains active in Forest Service affairs as editor of the National Association of Forest Service Retirees (NAFSR) newsletter The Lookout and PNWFSA Representative to NAFSR.

OldSmokeys Are Accepting Story Submissions for Possible Book *My First U.S. Forest Service Job*

“We’ve kicked this idea around, and I’d like to go ahead and solicit story submissions from members for a book we could call *My First U.S. Forest Service Job: OldSmokeys Remember* based on the series in the *OldSmokeys Newsletter*,” I told the PNWFSA Board of Directors way back at their November 25, 2011, meeting.

“I have a collection of fifteen stories right now, and more are coming in. Fifty stories would make a good book. If we get that many, I could take the next step of editing the ones not already edited for the newsletter and organize them into a book

we could get published by a print-on-demand outfit for about \$1,500. They’d handle promotion, distribution, and sales. We wouldn’t need a big book committee or have to maintain a big stock.”

“Go ahead and request the stories,” the Board told me.

So, here’s the request. Sit down, write the story or your first Forest Service job just like OldSmokeys **Wendall Jones**, **Gil Gilbert**, **Ron McCormick**, **Bill Ciesla**, and **Jon Stewart**, whose stories have already been published in this newsletter; **John Marker**, whose story is in this issue; and **Gordon Schmidt**, **Cathy Manning Geyer**, **Fred Henley**, and others whose stories are in the queue. They will eventually be published in the newsletter, and possibly in such a book. Send in a photo or two to illustrate your story. Your first job story can take place in any region.

—Les Joslin



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Forest Service Association
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Spring 2012

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Join us for lunch on the last Friday of every month at the Beaverton Elks Club, 3500 SW 104th Avenue, off Canyon Road, just east of Highway 217, at 11:00 a.m. (But not in May 2012! See change inside.)

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The <i>OldSmokeys Newsletter</i> is published quarterly by the Pacific Northwest Forest Service Association (PNWFSA) for the benefit of its members and various offices of the U.S. Forest Service in Region 6. Copies are also made available to all other U.S. Forest Service retiree organizations. Annual PNWFSA membership is \$20. Lifetime membership is \$250. Specific requirements for membership eligibility and a membership application are available from the PNWFSA, P.O. Box 5583, Portland, Oregon 97228-5583.
